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Try a Bottle of English Balm of Gosh.

And see that the Camel is on the wrapper. If your druggist cannot supply you, call at Campbell's Prescription Store. We are prompt. We are careful. Our prices are reasonable.

The Daily Colonist.

HALL & WALKER
Wellington Colliery Co.
COAL
1200 Government St. Phone 24

VOL. CXL, NO. 297 VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1910 FORTY PAGES

English Mail Closes December 10

CLOCKS

Particular attention is drawn to our very exclusive display of Clocks for the Drawing Room, Sitting Room, Bed Room, Hall or Den.

HANDSOME FRENCH CLOCKS, in brass, copper or onyx, from\$8.00

BED ROOM CLOCKS, from\$1.00

HALL CLOCKS, of various styles and chimes, from\$19.80

We carry a very extensive line of Pretty Clocks of medium size, especially appropriate for the Den and small rooms.

Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.
1017 Government Street JEWELLERS Victoria, B. C.

THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

"COSAQUES"

THE BEST BON-BONS PROCURABLE

Will be on exhibition here this week. Come and you will agree with us that it is the finest display ever placed before the public of B. C. We have well thought out the Christmas question for you. Our finest Garlands and Ornaments for Christmas trees and Christmas Dinner Tables alone prove this. Then also there's our unrivalled stock of things needed for the festive season.

"Dixie Plum Puddings" (all ready to eat) New Spices, Nuts, Oranges, Italian Chestnuts, Lemons, Bananas, Apples, Pears, Figs, Cranberries, Mixed Fruit, Jordan Almonds, Valencia Almonds, Seeded Raisins, Sultanina, Crystallized Ginger, Sugared Ginger, Etc., etc., all priced to your liking.

OUR CHRISTMAS TABLE AFFORDS UNLIMITED SUGGESTIONS. HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street.
Telephones 50, 51 and 52. Liquor Dept., Telephone 1590

WE EXERCISE

JUST AS MUCH CARE IN BUYING OUR SHOES AS THE DIAMOND DEALER DOES IN PURCHASING HIS DIAMONDS

Our business stands on this policy. If you require "cheap" shoes, we haven't got them—but if you want the best at a nominally cheap price, then we have got them.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart
555 Johnson Street - Victoria, B.C.
POSITIVELY NO CREDIT

"He that hath a house to put his head in has a good headpiece."—King Lear.

The head of the family that has the headpiece to select good wines for his guests shows himself worthy of his position and an hospitable entertainer.

Show the height of hospitality this Christmas by selecting G. Preller & Co.'s Clarets, Sauternes and Burgundies—the purest and best procurable.

If you have never tried Preller's Claret, procure a "split" of it today at your club or hotel, then you will see why it is the dinner wine of the particular.

Preller's Sauterne is a delicious vintage of marvellously delicate bouquet. Preller's Burgundy is exceptionally rich, but not surfeiting. This deservedly popular brand is handled by all reliable dealers.

Pither & Leiser
Sole Agents for B. C.
Victoria Vancouver Nelson

WARM CONTEST IS IN PROSPECT

Election Campaign in United Kingdom Will Be Short and Exceedingly Bitter—All Over Before Christmas

PREMIER ASQUITH DECLARES POLICY

Unionists Reported to Have Improved Their Position of Late—Peers May Take Part in This Election

LONDON, Nov. 19.—With the delivery of Premier Asquith's speech declaring the policy of the government following as it did Mr. Balfour's outlining of the Unionist policy earlier in the week, the two parties in the political contest have laid their cards on the table.

The fight will be short and sharp, and from the attitude of the speakers who have already taken the platform, as bitter as it will be short.

When the failure of the veto conference was announced, all signs favored the government candidates, fresh from their successes in the bye-elections. Good trade returns increase the popularity of free trade while the Unionists, disorganized, had apparently lost heart, some of their newspapers even predicting their defeat should an election ensue.

The approach of the dissolution of parliament, however, restored their confidence, and although a section of the party which a few weeks ago advocated federal home rule is finding it awkward to recant, the ranks generally have been re-formed.

The house of lords, naturally, is the foremost question on which the election will be fought.

A blank of importance in the Unionist platform is opposition to home rule and "the use of American dollars to destroy the British constitution."

The latter cry has lost some force through the publication of a statement that only \$75,000 was collected by the Irish leaders, one third of which came from Canada.

The Liberals are full of confidence in their policy for the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords, free trade and the success of the government's social legislation. They have an awkward problem to face in seeking a solution of conditions arising from the Osborne judgment, which prohibits trades unions from using their funds to support the Labor party. The Labor members of the House of Commons are demanding that legislation be enacted to overcome this judgment, and Mr. Asquith has promised to announce the government's policy next week. The judgment has had the effect of reducing the number of Labor candidates, thus leaving three-cornered contests, in which the Liberals lost a dozen seats last January.

It is expected that the election will be concluded by December 18. The boroughs, including London, will poll between December 3 and 5; the district boroughs between December 7 and 17.

and the counties between December 5 and 17. The power in the coming election will have an advantage not accorded since the days of the "Long Parliament." The resolution declaring it to be an infringement on the liberties of the Commons for a peer or a peer-elect to concern himself in the election of the members was not renewed at this parliament.

The suffragettes are well provided with funds for the election, but the House has lost curiosity in their actions.

In the course of his speech to the National Liberal club, Mr. Asquith said that their efforts at the veto conference being unavailing they had to put aside methods of compromise and declare war. The Liberal Party was stronger in the Commons than eleven months ago, and the Tories could not face another election optimistically with the ingenuity of the Lords on their backs. The government was faced by Lord Balfour's resolution, but some details of that were lacking. The principle on which the government took its stand was that in a democratic country the representatives of the people ought to have a controlling voice in its policy and shaping of its law. They did not intend to set up a single chamber; they proposed so changing the relations of the two chambers as would confine the second chamber to those functions admittedly appropriate to it and would ensure fair and even working of the two chambers, which ever party was in power.

California Shocks

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 19.—Three earthquake shocks were felt here late tonight. Although they were quite sharp no damage was done.

BOURASSA TALKS TO SIR WILFRID

Recalls An Interesting Conversation With Premier—Says Battle Is Between Imperialists and Autonomists

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—Mr. Henry Bourassa, publisher of the *La Presse*, heading the article "Laurier, Berthelme, Danereau and Company," and beginning with the statement that the fraternal embraces of these gentlemen marks the dreadful fall of a man who for so long dominated the public life of his country.

"I asked Laurier one day," proceeds Mr. Bourassa, "why he saw fit to fraternize with such people," and he replied: "My dear sir, political leaders are like generals in the army. They are obliged at all times to make use of spies purchased from the enemy."

This conversation took place in 1905, before the famous meeting at Cadillac Springs, and the Holy Alliance of Blair, Russell and Greenhalghs. In fact, the situation must have become desperate when Laurier has to throw himself into the arms of everyone who comes along, of all the pleasant comes along.

(Continued on Page Two)

BLUEJACKET STABBED

Death of American Sailor at Cherbourg Said to Have Been Caused by French Soldiers

LONDON, Nov. 19.—That the American sailor whose body was found yesterday in the inner harbor at Cherbourg, France, had been stabbed and robbed and that American sailors were maltreated by French soldiers were the charges made today by London newspapers following the receipt of dispatches from France describing riots at Cherbourg yesterday.

The newspapers defend the American sailors in their fight with the French blue-jackets, and refer sceptically to French attempts to place the blame on the Americans.

It is asserted that the sailors of the American squadron were attacked by the French artillerymen and property belonging to four seamen was found in the possession of a number of artillerymen.

NEWS SUMMARY

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 - Casualty List Is Very Heavy.
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 - Count Tolstoy (Cont.)
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 - News of the City.
 - Local News.
 - In Women's Realm.
 - Sporting News.
 - Changes in the Fifth Regiment.
 - Would Protect Street Pavements. Committee Favors an Open Theatre.
 - Real Estate Advertisements.
 - Real Estate Advertisements.
 - Marine.
 - Additional Sport.
 - Amusement.
 - Would Dispose of Yates Street Site. Places Ban on Over-Crowding.
 - Vote on Water Bylaw Thursday. Says Delay Is Up to Owners.
 - Additional Sport.
 - Civic Bylaws.
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- MAGAZINE SECTION**
- In the Days of the Admirals.
 - In the Days of the Admirals (Cont.)
 - What Liverpool Did for a Water Supply.
 - Literature, Music and Art.
 - In How We Live, the Editor.
 - Rural and Suburban.
 - Good and Bad Makers.
 - Things Theatrical.
 - The Higher Hierarchal Women Have Shown.
 - Field Sports at Home and Abroad.
 - Page for the Young Folks.
 - A Page for Women.
 - Full Text of Report on Goldstream Waterworks System.
 - Outline Map of Goldstream Waterworks System.
 - Happenings in the World of Labor.
 - At the City Churches.
 - Decoying the Black Brant.

CASUALTY LIST IS VERY HEAVY

Recent Encounter of Mexican Soldiers and Police With Revolutionists Causes Over Hundred Deaths

PUEBLA SITUATION NOW UNDER CONTROL

Latest Report States That Santa Cruz Is in Possession of Insurgents—Washington Authorities Uneasy

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Estimates of the number of killed in the fight between soldiers and police on one side and revolutionists on the other at Puebla, continued today to be placed at from 100 to 170.

Despatches from that city say it is certain over 100 had been killed in the conflict.

Aquiles Cerna, whose house was the scene of the fight, was killed while resisting arrest in a tunnel where he had taken refuge. He fought to the last, firing at the officers as soon as they found his hiding place.

According to late advices from Puebla, there was no fear of further trouble, as the troops are in control of the situation.

A special telegram from Puebla to the Mexican Herald after midnight, says that revolutionists made trouble for the authorities at Santa Cruz last night, and are in control. Santa Cruz is between Mexico City and Puebla. No details were given.

Washington Uneasy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Reports from secret service men along the Mexican frontier are causing the state department some disquietude. They tell of Mexican revolutionists organizing forces on the American side for the purpose of invading the southern republic, where the leaders hope to cause a general rising.

The U. S. government will take vigorous measures to enforce the neutrality laws. Governor Campbell of Texas is also causing a general patrol of the border by rangers. It is more and more apparent that the revolutionists are the work of revolutionists and were not aimed at Americans.

RECORD WEEK'S SALES IN REALTY

Property Aggregating in Value Well Over \$1,500,000 Put Through Market—Interest in Business Section

The past week was probably the busiest time ever experienced in the local realty market. It is conservatively estimated that property aggregating in value well over \$1,500,000 was put through the market. Interest was principally centered in the business area, Douglas Government, View, Yates, Fort, Broad, Pandora, Court-enay, Broughton and Humboldt streets all coming in for considerable attention.

Messrs. Helsterman, Forman & Co. have been responsible for the following sales: The Majestic theatre and site with a 26-foot frontage on Yates street to local buyers for \$300,000; a lot on the north side of Johnson street, near Quadra, measuring 60x130 feet for \$12,000, a Chinaman being the purchaser; a corner lot on Douglas street and Princess avenue, with a 50-foot frontage on the former thoroughfare to local buyers for \$18,000, and two lots in Seaview, Smith's Hill, for \$1,200.

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OPTIMISM RIFE IN KOOTENAYS

Premier McBride Tells of Conservative Convention and Warmly Praises Hospitality Extended to Delegates

Premier McBride, the Hon. Thomas Taylor and the Hon. W. R. Ross returned yesterday morning from Nelson where they were present at the provincial conservative convention which closed on Friday. Speaking of the convention the Premier said: "It was the most successful in the history of the party in the province, and was composed of very representative men. We were very well received and generously entertained by the people of Nelson. The hospitality on the part of the citizens at that point included a banquet given in the Eagles' hall on Thursday night, the catering for which was entirely arranged for by the Ladies Aid society of the Nelson hospital. There were 500 guests present. In addition to the speeches, at the request of the chairman, Mr. W. Irvine, I was privileged to present a flag and staff sent by General Baden Powell to the boy scouts corps of Nelson, the first corps to be organized in Canada. I further had the privilege of presenting a medal to Mr. Lindsay from the Canadian Humane society for life saving in the Kootenay river."

While in Nelson I was interviewed by a number of delegations from the city and district on various matters concerning provincial interests. Nelson is most prosperous, and I found great encouragement for large development in the city, as well as through the district. A number of mines which have been shut down for some years past are being reopened, with excellent promise. Hundreds of acres of orchard land are being planted and the lumber mills of the Kootenay seem to be doing a thriving business.

Ask Trunk Roads.

Perhaps the principal delegation which interviewed me during my visit was that from the Nelson board of trade when the necessity of the early construction of trunk line roads leading out of Nelson was submitted to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ross and myself, by President Starkey and his associates.

Mayor Selous of Nelson, made all the visitors heartily welcome. He is one of the most prominent features in connection with the display of civic hospitality was the electric light display on the principal streets. All the Kootenay local members attended the convention with their delegations. They brought reports from their various constituencies of all round improvements in local conditions, and in every quarter I heard from there seemed to exist a spirit of unbounded optimism."

COUNT TOLSTOY RESTS IN PEACE

End Comes Quietly for Great Russian Author, With His Wife and Family Gathered at His Bedside

PATIENT UNABLE TO RECOGNIZE THEM.

Last Scenes of the Famous Writer's Life—Written Appeals to Make His Peace With Greek Church Withheld

ASTAPOVA, Nov. 20.—Count Tolstoy died peacefully here this morning. Makovetsky and the other attending physicians, Count Tolstoy and the sons and daughters were at his side when the end came.

It was recognized long before that his case was hopeless, and at 5 o'clock in the morning, after the countess had been summoned and other members of the family had gathered in an adjoining room, the physicians issued a bulletin announcing that the activity of the heart had almost ceased and that Tolstoy's condition was extremely dangerous.

Several of the physicians were greatly affected by the approaching death of Russia's great writer. His heart beat its last apparently without a clear moment to enable him to say farewell or cast a forgiving look upon his wife and children.

The countess all day was unceasing in her piteous imploring of one doctor after another to gain entrance to the one-story humble out-dwelling with two windows facing the garden where Tolstoy lay.

After the first cardiac attack, Dr. Thichukovsky promised he would announce her presence to Tolstoy at a favorable opportunity. The second attack came just after a two hours' sleep. The members of the family were hurriedly summoned.

The condition of the patient, however, was so grave that he was put to sleep again by injections of morphia as the only means of deferring the end.

His Family Present.

The family were then admitted for a few minutes to the bedside.

Another attack occurred about 3 o'clock, and the family gathered again. The countess was with difficulty prevailed upon to retire.

Later, when she came, in addition to the countess, four sons and three daughters were present.

Tolstoy, accompanied only by Dr. Makovetsky, left his home at Yasnya Polyana with the purpose of ending his life in solitude, to which he more and more inclined in his latter years. His pilgrimage led him to the monastery at Shramadine, in the province of Kaluga, where he remained as the guest of his sister Marie, who is a nun in the cloister.

Learning that his retreat had been discovered, he fled and upon proceeding on his journey to the Caucasus, where he hoped to spend his last days close to the Tolstoin colony on the shores of the Black sea. But on the railroad journey he was overcome with exhaustion and the cold, and Dr. Makovetsky was compelled to have him transferred to the flag station at Astapova, where he was made as comfortable as possible in the rude wooden building.

For five days he had lain there, suffering from bronchitis and later from inflammation of the heart. Specialists were called from Moscow and other places, but notwithstanding their utmost efforts the heart of the great Russian responded but feebly to the restoratives and stimulants administered.

On Saturday the attacks of heart failure increased alarmingly, and many hours prior to the end the physicians had given up all hope.

Countess Tolstoy was admitted to the sick room for the first time last night, but her husband failed to recognize her. She had listened to him when she learned several days ago that his illness was serious, but the physicians had deemed it advisable that she be kept away from the count, fearing that her presence might cause the patient emotion.

Other members of the family from time to time were admitted to the presence of their father, and his daughter Alexandra has been in constant attendance.

During one of the heart attacks Tolstoy was alone with his eldest daughter Tatiana. He suddenly clutched her hand and drew her to him. He seemed to be choking, but was able to whisper: "Now the end has come, that is all."

Tatiana was greatly frightened, and tried to free herself so she might call the doctor, but her father would not release her. She called loudly from where she sat. The physicians injected camphor, which had an almost immediate effect in relieving the patient.

Tolstoy soon raised his head and then drew himself up to a sitting position. (Continued on Page Three)

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Christmas Trade

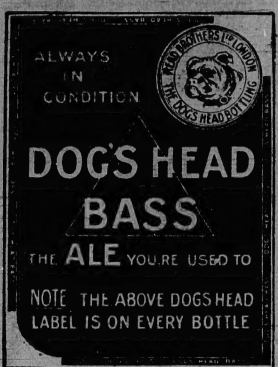
Calls for extra good light in shops and shop windows. Up-to-date merchants have realized that it pays to install the best and most brilliant of all lights—

OSRAM TUNGSTEN LAMPS

Call and let us tell you more about their marvellous merits, or telephone us and we will send our agent to call upon you.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

Light and Power Department
Corner Fort and Langley Streets Tel. 1609



YOUR XMAS ALE

Might well be thought of now, then you'd have one thing less to consider when the Xmas rush commences. It only wants 30 days to the greatest of all home festivals, when "good cheer" will be the prominent feature. Of course you will select "Bass." Order your dealer to send you the Dog's Head Brand, because it is the best procurable—the famous bottling of Read Bros. Don't accept an inferior substitute. Tell him you will take the Dog's Head Brand or nothing, then you will have an Ale that you and your guests will delight in. You can procure it in the "nips" (half-pints) if preferred. If you do not yet know this brand, try a bottle at your hotel, bar or club today. We know what your verdict will be.

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors for B.C.
Victoria Vancouver Nelson

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

McLAUGHLIN

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ARE BEST BY TEST

FOR THE ROADS OF THE WEST

You get more dollar for dollar value when buying a Buick that you get in any other car manufactured. For hill climbing, speed or endurance runs, McLaughlin Buicks have no equal. They have proven their worth thousands of times where others have failed. Come in and let us tell you more about them.

Western Motor and Supply Co., Ltd.

Phone 695 R. P. Clark, Manager Broad St.

MOORE & HAMLET

GARAGE: 1012 YATES STREET

Cars for hire night or day. Gasoline in any quantity 25c a gallon.

We have an up-to-date repair shop, with first-class Automobile Mechanists. Now is the time to have your car overhauled. We can take up all the wear, which will make your car like new again. We solicit your trade. Phone 557.

CHINESE AFRAID OF NEIGHBORS

Russo-Japanese Convention Appears to Point to Loss of Mongolia and Manchuria—Japan's Korean Problems

(By Edward Young.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15.—Recent events, of which the annexation of Korea was the climax, have evidently given rise to much uneasiness in China. Of the absorption of the peninsula by Japan the vernacular newspapers write in a tone of resignation, but they look forward with apprehension to what they regard as the inevitable further advance of the island power. Japan in Korea today, they say in effect, means Japan in Manchuria tomorrow. In their view, indeed, this communication is already provided for by the Russo-Japanese convention, which is looked upon as a document of partition.

"Of course," remarks a Hongkong native journal, "it is patent to every observer that China is weak and vacillating, and quite unable to use any decisive force to prevent or alter the trend of events. But there yet remain attached to her Manchuria and Mongolia. How will things be in regard to these? Japan has been advancing inch by inch and foot by foot, and notwithstanding this, Russia has entered into a treaty with her. This seems very suggestive and disconcerting. Up to date Japan and Russia have been standing together against the Korean, and have each in turn been ladling up cups of soup for themselves. There is no doubt that Japan has vast ambitions and intends to be a strong military power in the east. In a word, it is plain that Mongolia and Manchuria will follow in the footsteps of Korea; apparently the former is to go to Russia and the latter to Japan. But in this event other countries, though they have not shown any opposition to the action of Japan in relation to Korea, will surely arise and carry out what they have threatened more than once, and divide China up among themselves." This extract affords some idea of the light in which educated Chinamen view the position.

As to the attitude of the Chinese authorities, the following communication from the Peking correspondent of the "Kolumbian" may be quoted for what it is worth: "It is a plain fact that the Peking government, whether surprised when they were notified of the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese convention, and when the text of the convention reached the foreign office, the officials were thrown into a state of consternation. They were not at all what they regarded as a provision for a defensive alliance. They forthwith held conferences to see what could be done. The Prince Regent dispatched a secret message to Yuan Shih-kai at Honan, giving a full account of the turn of affairs, and seeking his opinion. In his reply, Yuan expressed the view that Manchuria had become practically divided between the two powers as the result of their new convention. Things having come to such a pass, it was simply impossible for China alone to cope with the situation. Hence he thought that China should endeavor to form an alliance with a power, or powers, whose interests were identical with her own.

Further, Yuan went as far as to state in the relations of the different powers, coming to the conclusion that the countries which China might rely upon in full confidence at this juncture were Germany and America. It is added that Prince Ching and Prince Tuan share this view, and that "a German-American tide is now beginning to rise in the Peking political sea." With regard to the persistent rumors of the imminent recall of Yuan Shih-kai, for long the most powerful statesman in China, scepticism seems to be general in well-informed quarters.

Professor Kambel, who recently returned to Japan after investigating the conditions of Japanese labor and agriculture in Korea, does not give a very encouraging account of the countrymen's prospects. They regard themselves, he says, as belonging to a superior race, and think that they are humiliated by engaging in the same toil as the Koreans. The result is that Japanese subjects who commence by taking employment as agricultural laborers in the Peninsula very soon give up that pursuit, and take to drawing junkies or to carrying on some petty trade, in which occupations they achieve successful contrasting results with their failure as farm hands. From the point of view of pure manual labor the Korean is superior to the Japanese, but from the moment that intelligence has to be employed, the advantage is all on the side of the latter. It would seem, therefore, that for purposes of agricultural development the Japanese must be employed as overseers or as landowners, on however small a scale.

Professor Kambel notes that the Japanese immigrant has not the spirit of independent enterprise that distinguishes the Anglo-Saxon. The Japanese is veryaverse from settling down by himself in a solitary place and working out his own salvation. His gregarious instincts impel him to become a member of a community, and to overcome this the professor thinks the best plan would be the formation of small settlements consisting of at least three or four families.

An interesting account is given by a Japanese journal of the tapestry which Japan is contributing for the adornment of the home of The Hague Tribunal. There are six in all, two of them being 15 feet square, and the others 12 feet by 5 feet. The artist is said to have decided that, as the decoration of a hall of peace is in question, the most appropriate design would be composed of spring and summer flowers. Such a design he has accordingly selected. The tapestry is to cost

\$40,000, and are expected to be finished by 1912. It is stated that 10,000 different kinds of silk will be used in the weaving.

One of the principal features of the newly-organized bureau of the Imperial Japanese government is a council, which will be charged with the duty of investigating and pronouncing judgment upon all offences laid to the charge of peers of the realm. For this purpose the council will assume the form of a judicial chamber and will be empowered to summon to its presence and to examine any nobleman who is charged with committing an offense, or otherwise disgracing his order. Commenting on this departure, a leading Tokyo journal remarks that the only moral quality which the nations are agreed in attributing to Japan is loyalty. "So far as that element of character is concerned, the people have nothing to learn from the peers. But there is still ample margin for the exercise of paternal qualities by the nobles, especially in one particular. The peers are little better than the people in the matter of resorting to corrupt measures in connection with parliamentary and local elections. They might set a really useful example to their social inferiors."

In this connection it is reported that the group of noblemen who are under the leadership of Viscount Akimoto have signalled the conclusion of a number of newly-created Korean peers in the Japanese nobility by issuing a manifesto, which appears to be aimed at their opponents in the Upper House. The document declares that anyone fortunate enough to be the recipient of a title ought to recognize the corresponding responsibilities devolving upon him, and instead of indulging in a life of ease and pleasure, should work for the benefit of the state. So far, it adds, is from being the case that a certain party of noblemen seems to think of nothing except the inauguration of their own following, and to that end encourage social abuses, instead of seeking to correct them.

A correspondent at Kharbin calls attention to the rapid development of Chinese colonization in Mongolia. A great wave of colonization, he says, has moved up from southern and central China to the thinly-populated regions of northeastern Mongolia, covering the vast land in the principalities of Hovud, Parkhanvan, Southern Goria, Jaku, Tushong and Jalait—that is practically the whole region from Shin-Ming-Tung to Taitshir—and has begun to spread out over the principalities of Chahar, Fuhm and northern Goria. In ten years' time, thinks the correspondent, the name of the Mongols will be only a memory in the region. A number of considerable towns, such as Kuang-cheng-tse and Tiao-nan-fu, though built in Mongolian lands, are now purely Chinese in character, and the point of the correspondent's communication is that this new colonization region—in view of its geographical position and the direction of its chief waterways—gravitates towards that part of the western and southern line of the Eastern Chinese railway which is still in Russian hands.

FRANCE'S DUSKY LEGIONS

Republic Has Scheme to Give Western African Negroes Military Training

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The report of the mission of which Colonel Mangin is the head, states that the scheme for recruiting an army of negro soldiers in the French possessions in Western Africa promises to be completely successful, and that the great majority of French Nigeria the Republic possesses an immense reserve of first-class fighting material. Colonel Mangin is said to have assured the Government that recruiting is not only possible, but very easy. He has held long "palavers" with the chiefs of the various districts, and has everywhere received assurances of hearty support. In French Guinea alone the chiefs have undertaken to provide, nearly four thousand recruits annually. Colonel Mangin states that in four years it will be possible to create an army of about a quarter of a million splendid fighting men in French West Africa, and that if necessary this number could be increased almost indefinitely.

The raising of this force is of great importance to the Republic. It will, in the first place, enable Algeria to be garrisoned with perfectly loyal black troops, and thus provide for the large number of French troops which are now stationed there, to be transferred to Europe in case of necessity. It is not intended that this black army should ever serve in France itself, but it is easy to conceive circumstances in which a resort to this might be justifiable. The total population of the French Republic exceeds that of the German Empire, and in the event of a life-and-death struggle with her great neighbor France might be glad to avail herself of the enormous reserves of men in her African colonies, to whom fighting is the only occupation worthy of a man's attention. The creation of a great native army in French West Africa is an enterprise which is being watched with keen interest, and one which, in the course of a few years, will create a factor that must be taken into account in European politics.

Newspaper Plant Destroyed.

ROSTERN, Sask., Nov. 19.—The plant of Le Patriote, a newly established newspaper at Duck Lake, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire was caused by the explosion of the tank of a gasoline engine. Charles Smith, who was in the building, is so badly burned that it is feared he cannot recover. Smith was rescued by F. B. Morse, editor of the paper. Smith's two children and another girl were also severely burned. The library of F. R. Lebauché, valued at \$5,000, was totally destroyed. The newspaper plant was valued at \$3,000, and the building at \$15,000. The insurance on the plant and building amounts to \$2,500.

A floating drydock, with a lifting power of 17,000 tons, which is being built in England, will be towed to Bermuda when finished.

WOLVERINE CREW IS REPORTED SAFE

Several Members of Ship Arrive at Selkirk, and Rescue Party is Forming to Bring in Remainder

SELKIRK, Man., Nov. 19.—Part of the crew of the missing steamer Wolverine arrived here this morning after a severe experience and a very hard trip out from Swamp Harbor where the boat grounded. She broke a wheel entering the harbor and is now lying partially submerged.

Engineer John Seaman came in with the party and the fish company is organizing a relief party to bring out the rest of the crew. The accident occurred November 3. Along with the Wolverine party, part of the crew of the Mikado, which is grounded near Swamp Harbor, came in. No lives were lost. The crew of the Rocket, which was stove in on Lake Winnipeg, arrived here safely yesterday after a hard trip out.

RECORD WEEK'S SALES IN REALTY

(Continued from Page One)

question was purchased by an American investor, Mr. Landsberg has also disposed of three lots on Pandora avenue, two lots on the Craigflower road and one on Pine street; a house and lot on Rock Bay avenue close to Bay street; lot 1007, situated on Fort street, lot 375 situated on Yates street with three stores thereon, sold to local people; lots 4 and 6, measuring 48x143 feet, being the corner of Douglas and Pembroke streets to a Scotch capitalist; a lot on Yates street situated between Blanchard and Gower streets, with a house, and two lots situated on Bay street next to the corner of Government with houses thereon.

A lot with a 24-foot frontage on lower Johnson street, on the south side has been put through the market for \$19,000.

Messrs. Currie & Power have sold seven lots in the new subdivision of Loyal street, Esquimalt, a lot on Empress avenue, and a lot on Reid street. This firm reports a brisk demand for houses and lots close in to the business area.

BOURASSA TALKS TO SIR WILFRID

(Continued from Page One)

Indulged in by Sir Wilfrid in the present time, this beats all. It is necessary for one to call attention to the fact that Hon. A. N. Morin and Hon. Mr. Hinkley never had more bitter adversaries than the men who were the first guides and leaders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, such as the Dorlens, the Pepins, the Provosts and the Duponts, and need I remind Sir Wilfrid that he combated to the bitter end the man who is designated as the proud and noble figure of Commandant Fortin, and whom he claims as a godfather?"

Mr. Bourassa accuses Sir Wilfrid of "taking liberties with causes and facts," saying in part:

"He forgets that the famous clause which he invokes, falsifying it, will only pull Laurier together after the fact, has already been a fortnight at sea, and perhaps sunk, leaving such slaves as the Rivets, the Gervais and the Beland's right to approve or blame the actions of the government."

Mr. Bourassa says that there can be no mistaking the character of the contest in the future.

"Let neither Conservative nor Liberal be deceived. The fight of tomorrow, which has been preparing for the past ten years, will not be fought between two armies, morally decimated, and whose battle flags cover no longer an idea or a principle. The battle will be fought out between Imperialists and Autonomists. The problem will be posed squarely and fairly, and the Canadian people will choose between two principles, and whatever may be the issue, there will be no civil war, no timid people fear. There will be, of course, people like Brodeur in 1896 and Hughes of our own day, but with such demagogues the bark is worse than the bite. The minority will accept loyally the decision of the majority, preserving, of course, the right, which is essentially British, to use every effort to bring the majority to think as they do."

FOUR KILLED

Blowing Out of Breach Block at Indian Head Proving Grounds Causes Fatality.

WASHINGTON, C., Nov. 19.—Four men were killed today in an explosion of a five-inch gun at the proving grounds at Indian Head, on the Potomac river, according to a message received by the navy department this afternoon.

The dead: Lieut. A. G. Chaffee, Battery Foreman, J. L. Brown, Ordnance Man, L. L. O'Leary, Battery Attendant Nelson Jackson (colored). The explosion was caused by the blowing out of a breach block in the breech. The accident occurred when the gunners were closing the breach. A premature explosion blew the breach plug to the rear of the gun. Brown was killed instantly. O'Leary lived ten minutes and Chaffee and Jackson an hour.

A board of inquiry is investigating the accident. To deal cards from a pack without danger of misdeeds or turning them over is the idea of a machine recently patented by a New York man. S. Barclay is Fannie's new city clerk.

IN SELECTING A WINTER HAT

A man wants to see a variety of styles and to know that they are right. Many well dressed men in Victoria will gladly take our guarantee for the style and quality of our hats, but to this we add the reputation of the makers.



Christy's Stiff Hats, black, brown, grey and green, \$3.50 and \$3.00

Christy's Soft Felt, black, grey, green and brown, \$3.50 to \$2.50

Christy's Soft Brushed Felt, nutra, sage, drab and green, up from \$3.00

Christy's Soft Velour Hats, various shades, \$7.50 to \$5.50

Scott's Stiff and Conforming Hats \$5.00

Henry Heath's Soft Felt, all the leading shapes and shades, up from \$3.50

Henry Heath's Stiff Hats, black, brown and green \$5.00
J. B. Stetson's Stiff Hats from \$5.00; Soft Felt from \$4.50
Mallory's Stiff Hats, all the popular shades \$3.50
Mallory's Soft Felt from \$3.00
Stern's Stiff Hats, \$3.50; Soft Felt from \$3.00
A Saint Lazar Soft Toulouse Hats, in various shades, up from \$3.00
Henry Heath's Tweed Hats from \$1.50
Henry Heath's Caps from \$1.00
Tress' Tweed Hats from \$1.50; Caps from \$1.00

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English Hosiery 25c

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For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

Is the Old Winter King

Trying to make a new high-speed record on your coal bills this season? There is only one way to get the fuel bills under control, and that is by using

KIRK'S COAL

Phone 212

VIEW STREET SPECIAL

35x120 feet with two-storey house, between Blanchard and Quadra streets. Price, \$7,350

Good terms can be arranged.

Marriott & Fellows

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PAVEMENT IS UNDOUBTEDLY

BECAUSE IT IS NON-SLIPPERY.

No other pavement can approach BITULITHIC in this respect, particularly and there are many other qualities in BITULITHIC which other pavements cannot compete with.

BITULITHIC is by far the safest road for pedestrians, horses and all vehicular traffic, especially in wet weather. No skidding, slipping and no greasy passages to negotiate with BITULITHIC.

Horsemen prefer it. Motorists welcome it as being by far the safest and most reliable pavement for driving over.

If your street needs paving consult us and we will give you undoubted proof of the superiority of BITULITHIC under all conditions.

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SPECIAL

All Our Empress Shoe Values to \$6.00

\$2.50 Per Pair MONDAY ONLY

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GRAVENETTED SOFT FELT HATS

FOR WET WEATHER

We are showing the newest shapes in Cravenetted Felt Hats. They are waterproof.

Just right for now. Better see them today.

PRICE, \$3.00 EACH

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or cough as it is of vital importance to your future health and strength. No matter how slight a cough you have if it is persistent you need to take

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to thoroughly rid your system of every trace of it. A bottle of this splendid remedy should be always kept on your medicine shelf. Sold here only.



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Its age is guaranteed by the Government seal on the capsule.

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THE DOT

Small Upright Heater, solid metal fire box, revolving grate, two centre drafts, nickel foot rail. Handsome and useful. Worth \$7.50.

Our Price - \$5.00

THE CHEERY EMPIRE

Upright Medium Heater, planished steel body, heavy metal fire box, fancy nickel plated.

Special at \$12.50

THE ONWARD

Low Square Heater, open front, end door, wood or coal, fancy nickel plated.

A Beauty at \$11.50

THE RUSTIC EMPIRE

Medium Upright Heater, planished steel body, cast iron fire box, centre draft, nickel apron rail.

Extra Value at \$11.00

THE SUNNY EMPIRE

All Metal, Large Heater, sliding door, heavy metal fire box, suitable for halls.

Extra Special at \$13.50

Smaller sizes, \$6.50 and \$7.50

Japanned Coal Hods, ea., 45c

Galvanized Hods, ea., 55c

Stove Boards, fancy, ea., \$1.00

P.S.—Good Cheer Goes With Every One of These.

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823 Trunk Ave. Tel. 2802-1735. Real Estate and Insurance. Oak Bay Ave.—Large double corner and 10-room house, modern, close in; terms: \$5,000. Blenheim and Gledonia—Corner and two houses, good buy, terms: \$2,750. Stanley Ave.—8-room house, dirt cheap, \$2,300, easy terms.

An Interesting Suggestion

For many years the Dominion government has carried on experimental farms for the benefit of the agricultural industry. It has maintained hatcheries for the commercial fishing industry; it has taken up forestry for the purpose of making the most of our timber lands. But for mining, the other great industry engaged in the utilization of the natural resources of the country, it has done almost nothing in this way. A good deal can be done. An experimental station where new methods of treating ores are worked out, where problems may be solved, where the latest results of mining experience are made known to the public, and where full information is given to inquirers, should prove of great value to the mining industry and should do much to add to the annual production of wealth in the Dominion.—Nelson News.

A single-cylinder engine of 5,000 horse-power, weighing close to 750,000 pounds, was recently built in Ohio for use in a steel-rolling mill.

COUNT TOLSTOI RESTS IN PEACE

(Continued on Page 2.)

When he had recovered his breath he said:

"There are millions of people and many sufferers in the world. Why always anxious about me?"

Several important communications, including that from Antonius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, were not shown him. The condition of the count was considered too grave to permit of his being agitated by written appeals to him to make his peace with the church.

Dead Author's Career.

Count Lyot Nikolaevitch Tolstoy, usually known as Count Leo Tolstoy, novelist and social reformer, was born August 28, 1828, at Yasnaya Polyana, in the province of Tula, Russia. When 22 years old he entered the army and served in the Caucasus and the defence of Sebastopol against the British and French allied armies.

He first made a reputation in literature by a series of vivid sketches written from Sebastopol, and when he left the army after the Crimean war, he devoted himself entirely to literature.

His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and regarded in Russia as being his masterpiece, though his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in 1876, and "The Cossacks" found greater favor abroad, where his "Kreutzer Sonata," translated in 1890, also attracted wide attention.

Tolstoy wrote much on education and published several short stories and reminiscences of childhood and youth, but of recent years he had devoted himself to religious teachings. He made "Return Not Evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insisted that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount was the only rule of the Christian life. The religious views of Tolstoy were set forth in his "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion."

In 1892, Tolstoy wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question, and in 1895 he wrote "The Four Gospels Harmonized and Translated."

His other works included "My Confession," "Criticism of Dogmatic Christianity," "What I Believe," "Is It To Be Done?" "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," "The Power of Darkness (a drama)," "On Life," "The Fruits of Enlightenment" (a comedy), "The Kingdom of God Is Within You," "What Is Art?" "The Christian Teaching," "The Resurrection," "The Slavery of Our Times," "What Is Religion?" and many other works on the most varied subjects.

In 1901 Tolstoy was excommunicated by the Holy Synod, and in October, 1902, he deposited his memoirs and diaries with the curator of the Rumyantsev museum on the condition that they should not be published until ten years after his death, and in November of the same year he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children.

In 1905 Tolstoy wrote a powerful defence of the Doukhobor sect, which in that year had suffered great persecution. On the Russian censor refusing to permit its publication, Tolstoy applied to the London Times, which printed the lengthy article in full.

He continued from that time on to address literary articles to the British press. On March 17, 1898, the London Daily Chronicle published a long letter from Tolstoy to a correspondent in England on the Venezuelan dispute, which had recently arisen between the United States and Great Britain. It was a strong indictment of war.

Tolstoy was several times threatened with expulsion from Russia, but on the whole he seemed to have been treated with the utmost leniency. In view of his extreme views, especially as set forth in a manifesto entitled "The People's Rights," his criticism of Imperial acts and his open letters to the Emperor, he was, however, expelled from Moscow in July, 1901, and had since been residing at Yasnaya Polyana.

His health at that time was poor, and for a time his life was in danger, but he regained his strength and resumed work. Later he suffered a relapse, and in February, 1910, was reported dying. Again he rallied, and in June his recovery was complete.

In July, 1904, Tolstoy wrote an article denouncing the Russo-Japanese war, which caused the seizure of his person at St. Petersburg, which published it, and a revival of the reports of the government's intention to take severe action against the author.

In January, 1905, Tolstoy published an open letter to the Emperor regarding the internal conditions in Russia, which was printed throughout the world, and some time later he completed his drama, "Behind the Scenes in War," the production of which was prohibited in St. Petersburg. The London Times, September 1, 1905, published a seven column article by Tolstoy entitled "A Great Inquiry," dealing with the land question, and the declaration that Russia is living through an important time that is destined to have enormous results. The article was largely devoted to the theories of the late Henry George, and declared that the land question had reached a state of niceness such as fifty years ago was reached by the question of serfdom.

In 1907, he wrote a letter to Paul Sabatier, of Paris, as a reply to the latter's book on the disestablishment of the church in France. In this communication the Russian writer predicted the possible reduction of all the Christian countries of the west to a state of vassalage to the Japanese and other Oriental peoples, basing his prediction on the ground that it is only in the Orient that religion and patriotism are synonymous.

On the occasion of Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, extensive celebrations were held, although they were strongly disapproved by the Russian government, and were made the subject of an appeal by the Holy Synod to all believers to abstain from participation.

Several publishers of Tolstoy's works have been sent to prison. Of these, M. Seiden was sentenced to six months in 1909 for publishing and distributing the pamphlets, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," a letter to the "Liberals" and "Christianity and Patriotism."

Ladies' and Misses' Umbrellas, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50 and up.

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Umbrellas for the "Kiddies," splendid line at 90c and 75c.

Supremacy in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear



The established supremacy of our Ready-to-Wear Service for Ladies and Misses is due quite as much to our methods as to the perfect style and genuine quality of our garments. When you purchase a Suit, a Dress or a Coat here, we aim to make it as individually your own as if it were designed especially for you. We have the facilities, experience and skill that enables us to satisfy you completely.

Our assortment of Suits is such that whether you desire a model at moderate cost or a more elaborate effect, you will find scores of styles from which to make your selections. The simple, plain-tailored effect is here, as well as many exclusive, more expensive models. This is quite as true of our showing of Dresses and Coats as it is of Suits.

In every class of garment shown, the dictates of fashion have been very closely followed—effects are new, coloring new, fabrics new.

The venerable writer addressed a note to the court, challenging the prosecution of himself, instead of the publisher. But the magistrate did not venture to institute proceedings against Tolstoy, and the government took no notice of the challenge.

Although Tolstoy came of an aristocratic family, being a descendant of Count Peter Tolstoy, the friend and comrade of Peter the Great, he received his education at Kazan University, entering the army as lieutenant of artillery and commanding a battery at Sebastopol. He was at heart a peasant in the best sense of the word, devoted to the improvement of the condition of the Russian masses and eager to lead them in the right path.

With these objects in view, as early as 1885 he organized peasant schools on a new original basis, co-operated in the interest of cheap, popular publications, organized relief for the starving population of middle Russia (1891-92), renounced his property in copyright land and money and in the recent agrarian disturbances actually, but vainly, induced the peasants to plunder his estate at Yasnaya Polyana.

There he lived the life of a peasant, in a peasant's hut, partaking only of simple peasant's food and wearing the leather belt fur cap, with wide trousers tucked into high, cowhide boots.

But although Tolstoy chose the existence of a peasant, his family occupied the substantial family mansion on the Yasnaya Polyana estate, not far from Tolstoy's peasant hut. In the mansion was the author's library; and there he went whenever he desired to dictate to his secretary.

Tolstoy was a great reader, and among his recreations were chess, cycling, lawn tennis and swimming.

As a space saver for small houses a Kansas man has invented folding stairs operated on the lazy tong principle by a hand wheel and gearing.

A baseball with a cork core instead of one of solid rubber, the invention of a Philadelphian, has been officially adopted by one of the big leagues.

The branch at Eslington of the Royal Bank of Canada has been closed.

Home Furnishings

WE RESPECTFULLY invite you to inspect our large and select stock of Home Furnishings. We offer a large choice of the newest and best in Furniture, Bedding, etc., at the most Reasonable Prices in the city. We never sacrifice quality in order to quote low prices, but give a square deal to all. Goods are marked in plain figures and we give a discount of ten per cent. for spot cash, from regular prices.

Just arrived and placed in stock, a large consignment of Printed Linoleum, making our stock very complete both in Inlaid and Printed qualities, at lowest prices.



Iron Beds

Neat White Enamelled Iron Beds, brass caps, full size. Cash price \$3.40. A beautiful array to choose from.

Dressers and Stands

Imperial golden oak finished Dressers and Stands. The Dresser has 3 drawers and 13x22 bevelled plate mirror. Cash price, \$13.05.

Door Mats

Extra heavy Cocoa Door Mats, all sizes in stock. Prices from 75c to \$2.25. Try a Bissell's Carpet Sweeper, the great labor saver. Prices \$2.75 to \$4.00.

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One Year \$1.00
Six Months 75
Three Months 50
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, November 20, 1910

THE PREMIER INTERVIEWED

Mr. McBride has returned from the convention of the Conservative party recently held at Nelson, and he tells elsewhere of the very satisfactory nature of that gathering and of the spirit of confidence which pervaded it. He also speaks, and this will be of great interest to people who are not specially desirous of learning of the prospects of the Conservative party, of the fine spirit of optimism which is manifest in Kootenay and of the indication of progress and prosperity that are seen on every hand. Truly these are good days for British Columbia, and it can be said with truth that the policy of the government as directed by Mr. McBride has contributed in no small degree to the result upon which we all congratulate ourselves. The province is forging ahead at an unprecedented rate, and the people are exceedingly fortunate in having a business administration in charge of its affairs.

BASTION STREET IMPROVEMENT

The impasse which has arisen over the renewing of the Bastion street pavement should not be difficult of adjustment. The refusal of the provincial works engineer to fall into line with the balance of the owners and accept for the government the pavement acceptable to the others has held up the work, but with all parties anxious to see the work proceeded with more delay should not take place. The provincial government in its relations to the city has always shown its readiness to assist in any work of public improvement and as an owner on Bastion street will doubtless work to the best interests of that thoroughfare.

DOMINION ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts of Canada, for the year ending March 31st, have been published. They show the receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund to have been \$101,503,710.93, and the total receipts from all sources:

Consolidated Fund \$101,503,710.93
Loans 49,917,134.69
Savings Banks 12,598,595.16
Dominion Notes 8,277,763.75
Trust Funds 945,737.50
Investments 6,910,194.26
Sinking Fund 25,179,964.31
Miscellaneous 39,302,129.98
Quebec Bridge 100,000.00
Cash Accounts 234,460,073.82
Special Reserve Account 814,900.08
Territorial Account 650.91
Consolid. Fund Account 12,114.64

Total \$529,017,541.92

Of course, very much the greater part of this vast sum is made up of mere entries on one side of the ledger to balance entries on the other side. Thus the amount credited to sinking fund is only an amount of a sinking fund and used to retire a loan. On the other side of the ledger appears the amount of the loan retired. The items of public interest are the first two, namely, the receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund and from loans. These total \$150,421,448.62, of which \$17,033,333.43 was derived from temporary loans, leaving \$133,488,115.19 as the receipts of the year, assuming that the temporary loans were retired during the year. Of the receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund, the items in excess of \$1,000,000 each were:

Customs \$60,156,133.98
Excise 15,253,352.45
Postoffice 7,968,547.72
Railways 9,547,599.63
Interest 2,807,764.94
Dominion Lands 2,885,999.67
Casual 1,223,450.32

The remainder of the receipts are from various services and in varying amounts from \$610 from Light House and Coast Service to \$193,409.38 from Canals, \$223,233.15 from patent fees, and \$253,386.15 from public works.

An interesting table shows the total receipts and disbursements of the Dominion since Confederation. These amount to \$2,100,399,140.00, of which \$1,037,597,320.96 were made since the advent of the Liberal Ministry. Previous to 1897 the highest disbursements in any one year were in 1855, when they reached \$61,837,563.52. The total receipts since Confederation excluding the proceeds of loans, have been \$1,774,892,481.43, which after providing \$66,766,767.81 for Sinking Funds, makes the net difference between the receipts and expenditures of Canada since July 1, 1897, \$260,639,904.95, in favor of the latter.

The expenditures on account of the Consolidated Fund were \$79,411,745.12, a fast stage will next season make the Tetkwa-Hazelton trip in less than a day.

making a nominal surplus of \$22,991,923.81. But this does not mean that the treasury had this balance in hand at the end of the year, for we find the expenditures on what is known as capital account come to \$35,971,911.96. Deducting from this the nominal surplus above mentioned, and sundry minor sums, the over expenditure for the year amounted to \$12,338,247.16. Of the nearly forty millions that go to make up the capital expenditure, \$19,969,061.31 was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway, and there were certain amounts on account of the Intercolonial, the P. E. Island, and the Hudson Bay railways, which swell the item for railways to \$21,505,913.36. Canals absorbed \$1,850,706.64; public works took \$4,514,605.59; Dominion Lands, \$785,157.52; and Militia, \$1,299,970.27. There is always a doubt as to the propriety of charging certain items up to capital account, but that is a matter of detail into which it is impossible to go in a general resume.

Railway subsidies absorbed \$2,048,997.05, the recipients being the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the International of New Brunswick, the Atlantic, Quebec and Western, the Cape Breton, the Northern Colonization, the Canadian Northern Ontario and the Quebec, Montreal and Southern.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Savings Banks deposits amounted to \$58,364,229.50, which shows a decrease of \$1,674,690.43, indicating a greater demand for money, which is further accentuated by an increase in the amount of Dominion notes in circulation by \$7,782,983, which brings the total circulation up to \$87,134,068.50.

CENTRAL B. C.

The Natural History Society has arranged for an exhibition in the Broad Street Hall on Friday evening next, of a large number of lantern slides of photographs of Central British Columbia, showing the character of the country along the upper Fraser and its tributaries. Most of these pictures have never been published and they have been selected with the view of giving an accurate idea of the nature of that part of the province. Those who have seen them say that they are in the nature of a revelation. The description of the country will be given by Mr. Luggin and Mr. McBride will be present and make some observations. The people of Victoria are greatly interested in the future of Central British Columbia, which very few of them have seen, and doubtless many of them will be glad of the opportunity to see by means of pictures what the country is like. There will be no charge for admission and every one is invited to be present.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society has not received during its history a better advertisement than it got the other night before the city council.

The British elections are to be brought on promptly. The borough elections will be over in nineteen days, and those in the counties by the week before Christmas; that is they will all be over in a month.

Our friend, Mr. Joseph Martin, has not been long in discovering "a lonely furrow" in British Parliament. Mr. Martin reminds us of the colored brother who, when he heard the parson say there were two roads, one leading to eternal perdition and the other to everlasting punishment, said: "In dat case dis nigger takes to de woods." Mr. Martin has taken to the woods.

The sailors of the United States navy appear to have had rather a bad time of it at Cherbourg. There will be a good deal of discussion as to who was to blame and probably the truth will never be known. Uncle Sam's Jacks ashore are given to being a little obstreperous, as we all know, but we have not found them quarrelsome in this part of the world.

This paragraph is to remind Colonist readers and the public generally of the Cafe Chantant in the interests of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which will be held this week, beginning on Tuesday evening. A fine series of programmes has been prepared, and as the object of the entertainment is in the highest degree laudable, it is to be hoped that the patronage extended will be large and liberal.

The Conservatives in convention adopted a resolution bearing upon a land policy devised to promote the settlement of the country more rapidly than seems to be possible under the present system. It is, of course, much easier to adopt resolutions than to give effect to them by legislation, but we hope that something can be done along the lines suggested at the convention. The Colonist has always contended that to wait for the slow process of pre-emption would be to postpone the settlement of the country indefinitely.

A fast stage will next season make the Tetkwa-Hazelton trip in less than a day.

GREATER VICTORIA.

IX.

The time is near at hand when the United States will cease to be an exporter of wheat in any considerable quantity and its place in supplying the European and Asiatic market will be taken by Canada. We have no means of measuring the possible demands of Asia for American-grown wheat. It has already assumed considerable dimensions and the increase is steady. There is no reason for supposing that the European market will decrease, and although it must be admitted that other parts of the world will increase their output, yet Europe, the United Kingdom especially, will continue to look to America for much of its supply, and in this connection, for the reason given above, America will mean Canada. The opening of the Panama Canal will have an important bearing upon the route which shipments from Canada will take when, destined to Europe, and shipments to Asia will of course go from the Pacific coast. Even at present wheat can be shipped advantageously from the Pacific Northwest to the United Kingdom. For years Portland, Oregon, Tacoma and Seattle have enjoyed considerable trade in this line, and Vancouver is preparing to take advantage of it. Those persons who are interested in the future of Port Mann, on the Fraser river, anticipate that a large shipping business in wheat will be done from that point. Under these circumstances we submit that there can be only one answer, and that an affirmative one to the following question:

Can Greater Victoria become a wheat-shipping point?

It has been fully demonstrated in the earlier articles of this series that in respect to natural advantages Greater Victoria is unsurpassed, if indeed it is equalled, by any seaport in the Pacific Northwest. We have mentioned that, in point of facilities for the assembling of cargoes by rail, this port will shortly be in a par with any other. These facilities will be provided at the outset by the use of car-ferries in connection with railways on the lower Mainland, and later, and we hope before very long, by an all-rail line via Seymour Narrows. The transfer of freight by car-ferry for far greater distances than that between Vancouver Island and the Mainland at the widest part of the water channel separating them, has been carried out for many years. It is interviewed by the writer of the present article, the General Manager of the Pere Marquette railway, which operates a number of car-ferries on Lake Michigan, said experience had shown it to be cheaper to transport freight by that means than by rail for the same distance, taking everything into account, and he said they found this to be the case, although at that time the Pere Marquette system could not count regularly upon freight both ways. The following statement cannot be successfully disputed:

When the Canadian Northern system has been completed trainloads of wheat can be delivered at Greater Victoria from points on the Continent as readily as at any other seaport on the coast.

Mention is made especially of the Canadian Northern because an integral part of its contract with the government of the province is the maintenance of a car-ferry service of the first class; but the Canadian Pacific is in a position to establish such a car-ferry service now, and will not permit any rival company to furnish superior transportation facilities. We will, therefore, have within four years two transcontinental railway companies in a position to bring wheat to Greater Victoria. This being the case, the next question to be considered is that of return freight for the wheats laden trains. This can be supplied by the timber so plentiful within easy access of Victoria. Therefore Greater Victoria will have the facilities for concentrating within her limits both eastbound and westbound freight. Two things will remain to be done. They are:

The provision of facilities for the handling of grain and the dockage of grain-carrying ships;

The provision of facilities for manning the timber for shipment eastward.

These results will only be achieved by energetic action on the part of the citizens of Greater Victoria. Terminal facilities must be provided on a generous scale. It is an axiom of trade that facilities determine the course of trade. In these days of competition everything counts. The amount of money invested in a ship is large. Hence everything that can contribute to quick dispatch becomes of importance. Hence also days count in estimating the profit of voyages. Take the case of a cargo bound for Europe via the Panama Canal. The difference in the length of a voyage that might arise from a 24-hour delay in reaching the western entrance to the Canal might mean something very considerable for traffic through the Canal will presumably be regulated by priority of arrival. We are anxious to avoid any observations that will appear like a criticism of other ports that may be rivals of Greater Victoria, but facts are facts, and no one can deny that there are likely to be delays in passages from Mainland ports to the ocean that are not possible on the route from Greater Victoria. There is never a day in the whole 365 when a ship destined for sea cannot leave Greater Victoria in perfect safety, and without the least danger of encountering any risk between here and the ocean. That this fact, which nothing the ingenuity of man can do to alter, will have a very important bearing upon the course of commerce on the Northwest Coast will hardly be questioned. Of no other port within the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, in Canada at least, can this claim be made. Neither can it be made of any seaport on the Continental shore line south of San Francisco.

WELLER'S

SOMETHING GOOD TO READ THIS SUNDAY MORNING

We are not going to say very much to you this morning, seeing it is Sunday. But we want to tell you a little about our Silverware and why you should buy ours. We have the largest and best assortment for you to choose from and we have the best, as you know we always keep the best in everything, and it is the same with the Silverware department. What about our prices? Well, that's just the question we are wanting you to ask. If you want to find out about our prices come to our store tomorrow morning first thing and look at the silver we will have on display for you, then look for the prices and compare the price with the article, and we know you will take a piece of this silverware away with you. Come tomorrow and see if you can possibly resist our temptation.

Silverware

Silver Toast Racks from \$3.50 down to \$1.50
Oak and Silver Butter Dishes, \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$3.00
Silver and Oak Pepper Grinders, at each \$1.50
Salad Bowls, oak and silver, with servers, from \$15.00 to \$7.00
Biscuit Barrels, oak and silver, \$7.50 to \$4.50
Entree Dishes, \$10.00, \$14.00, \$12.00, and \$10.00
Silver Plated Pudding Dishes, \$15.00 to \$5.00
Soup Tureens, 13.00 to \$8.00

Government Street Windows

Ladies' Writing Desks, \$40.00, \$32.00, \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$14.00
Secretary Bookcases, \$48.00
Three-piece Parlor Suites, \$55.00 and \$50.00
China Cabinets, \$65.00, \$60.00 and \$45.00
Music Cabinets, \$18.00 and \$16.00
Tea Table \$15.00
Reception Chair, \$12.50 and \$12.00
Card Table \$22.50
Burrough's Card Table \$4.50
Large selection of Table Covers.

Silverware

5-Piece Tea Sets, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and Spoon Holder, in Queen Anne designs and many others quite as handsome, \$50.00, \$45.00, \$40.00, \$37.50, \$30.00 and \$27.50
4-Piece Tea Sets, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and Spoon Holder, \$25.00, \$20.00, \$15.00
3-Piece Tea Sets, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar and Cream, \$30.00, \$25.00, \$20.00 and \$15.00
Silver Plated Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, \$25.00, \$20.00 and \$15.00

TRY ORDERING YOUR GOODS BY MAIL

How Do You Buy Silverware?

Some people are only interested in the price and never think about the quality. If you purchase something bearing the trademark of a well-known maker, the question, "Will it wear?" can be safely answered, "Yes." This is the case with "1847 ROGERS BROS." Spoons, Forks, etc.



For the Sideboard

We are showing a variety of pieces in Meriden Britannia Company's "Silver Plate that wears." This beautifully colored and decorated dish is fittingly enclosed in a handsome standard, the whole making a very attractive article. Other pieces of like or greater value in the same grade of plate in almost endless variety. The popular designs in

"1847 Rogers Bros."

Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., are always in our stock.

Vesta

Lend elegance to the serving of dessert. One of the favorite designs is the Vesta in

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears." It is a pleasure to show these articles.

Silverware

Silver Sugars and Creams, per pair \$10, \$8.00, \$7.00 and \$6.00
Silver Cake Baskets, \$9.50 to \$4.00
Salted Almond Set in nicely lined case, something new for you, one large dish and 6 small ones, complete, at \$6.00
Silver Flower Baskets \$13.00
Doulton Salad Bowls and Servers, something new in the way of Salad Bowls, with silver rims, hand-painted and beautiful floral designs. \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.00, \$9.00, \$8.00
Egg Stand, 4 egg cups and 4 spoons. Price \$7.50

Broughton Street Windows

Down Quilts, \$22.50, \$20.00, \$17.50, \$15.00, \$14.00, \$13.50, \$13.50 and \$10.00
Crib Comforters, \$3.25 \$1.50

A window full of the new high class Art Ware, also a window the new shipment of English Cutlery. We want you to see our windows—all the articles there are priced, and if you are to buy in the week time to come to our store, you can stroll down to our store this morning and select what you want from our windows.

Silverware

Egg Stands, 3 egg cups and 3 spoons. Price \$6.00
Card Receivers, \$6.50 to \$2.50
Crumb Sets, \$7.50 to \$5.00
Breakfast Cruets, \$6.00 to \$3.50
Marmalade Jars, \$7.50 to \$3.50
Silver-plated Butter Dishes, \$10.00 to \$2.50
Fern Pots, \$12.00 to \$3.00
Candelabras, \$12.50 to \$12.00
Candlesticks, each \$3.00
Spoon Trays, \$4.50 and \$4.00
Napkin Rings, \$1.50 to 35¢
Salt Cellars, gilt lined. Price per pair, with spoons, \$6.00 to \$3.00

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

WELLER BROS

Ladies, Your Rest Room is on the 2nd Floor

Ladies! Use the Rest Room.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. R. Bassett left yesterday on a trip to Denver.

Mr. W. A. Greer left last night on the Charnier for Vancouver.

Mr. R. F. Taylor left yesterday on a business trip to the mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cline, from Vancouver, are in town on a short visit.

Mr. J. E. Hall is in town from Duncan and is staying at the Balmoral.

Hon. D. M. Eberts has been confined to his bed since last Wednesday with a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. Clarence Carter will receive on Monday next and on the 3rd Monday in future at 524 John street.

Mr. and Mrs. Dater, who have been spending a fortnight at Oak Bay, returned to Seattle yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, from Vancouver, are week-end visitors in town and are staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. H. G. Helmerman went over to Vancouver last evening on the Charnier.

Mr. James R. Ogilvie is a recent arrival in Victoria from Warwick, England.

Alderman Russ Humber returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hill have returned home after a very pleasant trip spent in Southern California.

Mr. A. H. Barker left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a trip to England. He will sail on the steamship Baltic from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harvey left on Thursday for Denver, England, having been called suddenly by the serious illness of Col. Harvey.

Mrs. Balcourt, from Ottawa, is enjoying a visit to Victoria, and during her stay in town is a guest of the Empress Hotel.

Mr. John Parsons, who has been in town for some days on a business visit, left yesterday on his return to Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Munday and Mr. Walter Hall are a party of Winnipeg visitors who are in town for a few days.

The Ku Klux Klan Club are giving a social dance in the Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., at 8:30.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hope Herd, after spending their honeymoon with relatives in Victoria and the Sound cities, have returned to their home in Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lennie, of Vancouver, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on a week end visit. They are registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. T. G. Holt, financial adviser to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company, is a guest at the Empress Hotel.

Mrs. Newson, with her daughters, and son, Nora, Florence, and Harry, Medina street, are leaving this week for California to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cross, Miss Jean Cross and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are a party of visitors from Tacoma who are spending a few days in town.

Mrs. W. H. Handley will be "at home" at 359 Queen's avenue on Wednesday afternoon next, the 23rd inst., and thereafter on every fourth Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles E. Pooley was one of last week's hostesses and gave a dinner party with a dance afterwards. The house was charmingly decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. Frank B. Gibbs (nee Keates) will receive for the first time at her home 1192 Yates street, on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10, and every third Wednesday following.

The Aletha Club will hold their first December social dance, Thursday, December 1st, in the A.O.U.W. Hall. Rutley's orchestra will be in attendance.

Mrs. William Maynard (nee Sheldon) will hold her post nuptial reception at Lucerne, 922 Park Boulevard, on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon and 7 and 10 in the evening.

Invitations have been issued for a piano recital by Miss Alma Clarke (presented by the Ladies' Aid Society) under the patronage of the Esquimaux-Governor and Mrs. Patterson, at Government House tomorrow.

On Monday evening the second private subscription dance of the present season will be held at the A.O.U.W. Hall. A delightful evening is anticipated, and the floor and music will be all that can be desired.

A very enjoyable dance given by the Victoria College Hockey club, was held on Friday night at the residence of the president, Mr. F. C. Wood, 802 Cook street. The rooms were prettily decorated with McGill pennants, and Mrs. Wood made the kindest hostess. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Willis, Miss Henry, Miss Reid, Miss Caldwell, Miss Adams, Miss Hewlings, Miss Clay, Miss Helen Clay, Miss Young, Miss Cameron, Miss Alice Caras, Miss McEachern, Miss Lorne McEachern, Miss Ryan and Miss Fox, and Messrs. Nicholles, Willacroft, Finland, Moore, Drury, McNis, Dowler, Allen, Dunn, T. Norris, Dickson and Herbert Boggs.

At North Saanich, B.C., on Nov. 18th, at Holy Trinity Church, a very pretty wedding was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Plinton, when Miss Sybil, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Horth, of Unington Manor, North Saanich, became the bride of Mr. Alan Calvert, of Victoria, B.C. The bride was given away by her father, and looked charming in a crown of white net over silk, with bridal veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Miss Millie Horth, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and looked very pretty in a blue silk costume. Little Miss Hazel Dodd, a cousin of the bride, made a very sweet flower girl. Mr. Douglas Horth supported the groom. After the ceremony a reception was held at the rectory hall. About sixty guests sat down to a sumptuous wedding breakfast. The presents, which were numerous and costly, testified to the popularity of the newly married couple. After a tour of the Sound cities, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert will take up their residence in their new home on Pendergast street, in this city.

TWO SHOT DEAD

Results of Row at Road House in Small Village of New York State—Pitched Battle Fought

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Two men are dead and several wounded as the result of a pitched battle between two parties of armed men at Merritt's road house near here, early today. The fight is supposed to have started over a girl, whose brother believed she was held prisoner in the roadhouse and who demanded her release.

The dead were removed to the local morgue to await identification. The wounded men are being cared for by friends and every effort is being made to hide their identity.

The man who, it is said, led an attacking force on the resort when his sister was not turned over to him, is F. Brower, of Chappaqua. Brower is missing since the fight.

Brower is said to have learned of his sister's plight Wednesday night when

he visited the roadhouse. Habitués of the place claimed later, it is said, when he was shot, that he shot with him.

With the threat to return and hurt somebody, Brower left the place, according to information learned by the authorities today. Fearing that he would make good his threat, the cabin was guarded. The attacking party arrived early today and opened fire on the roadhouse.

The shots were returned from within and the fight continued until the sheriff and his deputies arrived, when the attacking fled. One of the slain men is supposed to have been a defender of the roadhouse and the other one of the attacking party.

Proprietor Merritt, of the roadhouse, four men and two women habitués of the place, are holding pending the action of the coroner at the inquest over the bodies of the slain men. The Brower girl has disappeared, and efforts to locate her were fruitless.

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC

Prize of \$10,000 is Offered for Aeronaut Who Will Successfully Negotiate Flight.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A balloon flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast as proposed by the Association of International Aeronautical Pilots at its annual meeting in Boston a few weeks ago will be attempted next year, as the result of an offer made by P. Chester Thompson, of New York to give \$10,000 to finance the trip, besides a trophy valued at \$1,000.

P. Helm Clayton, aid in the balloon Pommern, which won the international balloon race of 1908, will be the pilot for the coast-to-coast trip, which he is confident can be made in four days. A rubber "silk hydrogen" balloon of from 160,000 to 200,000 cubic feet capacity will be ordered.

Mr. Thompson makes no conditions other than that the start shall be made at some place on the Pacific coast and the landing within fifty miles of the Atlantic coast.

Baptist Minister's Death.

PENITENT, Nov. 19.—Rev. N. K. Simpson, Baptist minister at Kaledan, is dead as a result of injuries received in a fall from a horse. Rev. Simpson leaves a widow and a daughter 16 years of age. His widow and the wife of Lieutenant Governor Bulyea, of Alberta, are sisters.

To Lower Implement Duties

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Thousands of farmers throughout the west want the duties on agricultural implements lowered so that they can buy from American firms cheaper than they can now. Conservatives apparently are going to give the government a chance to show where they stand on this. A. E. Meighlin, Conservative M. P. for Forage in Prairie, has given notice that he will move that in the opinion of the House of Commons a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due to the farmers of Canada and in just accord with the true ends of a tariff.

In the course of its 139 miles the Tehuantepec National Railway crosses 862 waterways, twenty-five of which require steel truss bridges.

People of Victoria will learn with pleasure that Prof. Guy de Lestard, B. A., from the University of Paris, and manager of the Rieu Vernet School of Vancouver, will form classes in French every Wednesday and Thursday. When in Victoria Prof. Guy de Lestard will stay at the Balmoral hotel.

"LADIES' WEAR" STORE

Quality, Style and Value in Ladies' Wear

Our late importations are so extensive and varied that we can give you but a mere outline of the smart things to be found in our new store.

Ladies' Neckwear in Irish Crochet Stocks, Jabots, Merry Widow Collars, New Persian Mufflers and Scarfs in light colors and all the dainty new conceits in Neckwear. Hand Bags in black and all colors of leather to match costume.

A Marabout or Ostrich Stole is a very pretty finish for an afternoon or evening toilette. We are showing them in Sets, Stoles and Persian Silk and Marabout Scarfs, in all colors.

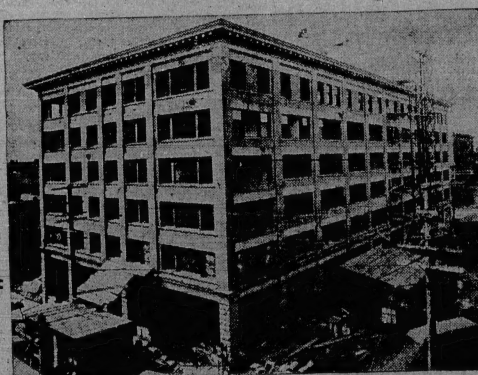
Tomorrow morning we shall have on display a startling array of pretty Lingerie and Silk Party Frocks for the school girls, which are simple and girlish. All moderately priced.

Burberry Coats Arrived on Saturday



Ladies' Outfitters **Finch & Finch** Ladies' Outfitters
713-715 Yates Street Just above Douglas St.

Pemberton Building



A Few Offices and Suites of Offices

Still to Rent in this Building

Rental includes light, heat, hot and cold water, janitor service. Three elevators of the very latest design will be in operation. Forty vaults are already built, others can be added anywhere and slight alterations can be made before the building is finished, to suit tenants. The building is constructed of the best materials, is as fireproof as it is possible to make a building, and the finish of it will be nothing but the very best. The offices are airy, light, have immense window space, some of them have splendid views, and it would be impossible to find more healthy offices. They will be cleaned regularly by vacuum cleaners.

PEMBERTON & SON

Agents

614 Fort Street

VICTOR OR EDISON TALKING MACHINE

At the MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE

November Records on Sale Monday

See our window and floor display of Autolons, Broadwood, Kranich & Bach and Chickering Grand Pianos.

MONTELIUS Piano House, Ltd.
1104 Government Street
Corner Fort Tel. 44

Curls, Puffs, Braids all the Latest Styles at Madam Kosche's Hairdressing Parlors
1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175

The Wise Christmas Shoppers
Buy Early

We will be pleased to place your order aside for Xmas Crackers. Come in and get your pick from a large stock of exceptionally fine Crackers.

We expect our stock of Fry's and Webb's Fancy Boxes of Chocolates to arrive this week.

A. Pool, Grocery
623 Yates St. Phone 448

Madame Russell
1008 BROAD ST.
Pemberton Building.

Hairdressing, Manicuring, Facial Massage a Specialty.
Choice Variety of Flowers for Sale.
Phone 1836.

REAL LACE SHOP
Flumes Reduced—Widows, \$25 to \$15.00; \$13 to \$15.00. Three-quarter Feathers, \$10 to \$7.00; \$13 to \$10.00.
1214 Broad Street.

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
Lanternman & Horne Block, 638 Johnson St.
Quickest and best place to get Shoes Repaired.
YOUNG & MANTON.

Now is the Time

To get your Special Jewelry made for Christmas. We can design and make to order anything in the jewelry line.

Give Us a Trial. We Are Here to Please.

Little & Taylor
P.O. Box 1023

Pork Sausages
SAUSAGE ROLLS, MINCE TARTS AND PIE

A. W. Simmons
967 Government St., opp. P. O. White Labor Only.

Phone No. 1018.
CHRISTINE MILLINERY PARLOR
"The Aberdeen," Blanchard St. London and Paris Models. A few models just to hand.

A MEETING

of all those opposed to the purchase of the Esquimalt Water Works will be held in the Duck Block, Broad street, Pacific club's old quarters, Monday evening at 8 p. m.

PROTECT VICTORIA'S INTERESTS.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The annual meeting of members will be held in the city hall on Wednesday next at 8 p. m. The mayor has kindly consented to preside.

THOS. W. PALMER, Hon. Secretary.

Algernon R. Dobson, T.S.C.
London, Eng.
Will receive pupils on and after SEPT. 7th, (Winter Term) Music Studio
Phone L-680, 1411 Chambers St.

ALL TRIMMED HATS

AT Reduced Prices

THE HAT SHOP

705 YATES STREET
Next to Merchants Bank

Every player likes to play upon a **GOURLAY PIANO**
The player knows the difference between a Gourelay and an ordinary piano as soon as the fingers touch the keys. There is a responsiveness both of tone and touch that demonstrates **GOURLAY SUPERIORITY**
Catalogue free on request.
Bleasdale Piano Co., 846 Yates St
The only up-to-date music store in Victoria.

Prof. Guy de Lestard
B. A.
(University of Paris)
Director of the Rieu Vernet School of Languages of Vancouver.

Classes in French
at the Balmoral Hotel, Victoria, every Wednesday and Thursday. Classes will start

Wednesday Nov. 23rd, 1910

Pupils wishing to reserve their hour should communicate with Prof. Guy de Lestard, 1123 Alberni Street, Vancouver.

Self Locking Blocks

Will allow a weight to be lifted to any height and held there without making fast.

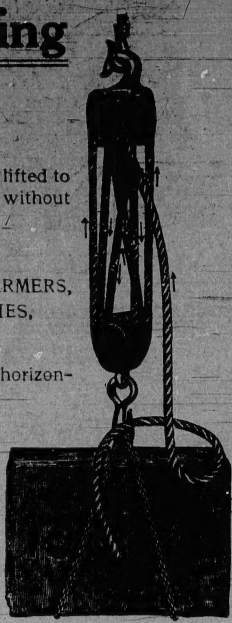
Are of great use to
PAINTERS, LINEMEN, FARMERS,
STEAMERS, LAUNCHES,
BOAT HOUSES

Can be used vertically or horizontally.

LET US DEMON-
STRATE THEM
TO YOU

E. B. Marvin & Co.

1202 Wharf Street



You Can Always Rely on the Teas or Coffees Bought Here

This store is building itself up through the High Quality Goods sold. For Teas or Coffees we are unsurpassed, and if by chance you are not satisfied, we would be pleased to bring it back and we will exchange or refund.

SQUARE DEALING AND HONEST PRICES IS OUR
CONSTANT AIM AND MOTTO

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

Corner Fort and Douglas

Phone, 178

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods

Special sale for Bamboo Blind.
\$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00
1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

WE CAN NOW SUPPLY THE HOPPER for the

Dry Hopper Food

The Best Success in Chicken Raising is attained by feeding our Dry Hopper Food and Scratch Foods. Try and be convinced.

Bannerman & Horne
Broad and Johnson
Phone 487

SIX CONSIGNMENTS OF Christmas Crackers HAVE ARRIVED

Our patrons will be delighted with the variety and excellence of our Christmas Novelties.
Announcement in a few days.

CLAY'S
Bakers and Confectioners
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street

COAL

We have without doubt the best
Household Coal
on the market.

Give us a trial. Prompt delivery.
J. E. PAINTER & SON
304 CORCORAN ST.
Phone 530.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Take Charge of Service.
Mr. W. M. Ritchie and his class of young people of Metropolitan church will have charge of the service at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. A bright, interesting service is anticipated.

Bible Class Rally.
At the Soldiers and Sailors' Home today at 2:30 the Adult Bible class will hold "Rally Sunday." It is hoped that practically every member of the class and many former members will attend.

Made Inspection Trip.
J. E. Miller, inspector of Inland Revenue, has returned from the Kootenai. He inspected the districts in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and went as far East as Fort William.

Dr. Hall to Lecture.
The Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church have made arrangements with Dr. Ernest Hall to deliver his illustrated lecture entitled "Alcoholism" on Monday evening at 8 p. m. Special music is being prepared.

Arion Club.
The final rehearsal for the concert to be held on Wednesday will be on Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, and all members are particularly requested to be present. The officers and men of the H. M. C. S. Rainbow have been invited to be present at the concert.

W. C. T. U. Member Meeting.
Mrs. Williscroft will be at home to the members of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday next, from 3 to 6 p. m. at the Mission, Store street. The "At Home" will take the form of a reunion and is also for the collection of members' dues. Afternoon tea will be served.

Friendly Help's Appeal.
The Friendly Help society asks that an appeal be made for a small house greatly needed by a poor woman who is ill herself, and has sickness in her family. Any person having one to spare will oblige by calling up Telephone No. 532.

Premier Will Go To Yale.
According to present arrangements Premier McBride will leave for the interior tomorrow night and will speak at three campaign meetings in the Yale constituency in support of the candidature of Mr. Alexander Lucas. The premier will return to the city on Friday next.

Guests of Rainbow's Commander.
One hundred and fifty or thereabouts, the full representation of the High School cadets, yesterday visited for the first time, the H. M. C. S. Rainbow as the guests of Commander Stewart. The boys were down on the cars and formed up on the decks of the cruiser. All came away pleased and thoroughly enjoyed the reception tendered them in spite of inclement weather.

Interprovincial Conference.
Premier McBride has received a telegraphic message from Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, asking him on behalf of himself and Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, to attend an interprovincial conference to be held at Ottawa on December 9th for the purpose of considering proposals from the maritime provinces as to representation in the Dominion House of Commons. What these proposals are is not known locally, but they are understood to deal with the redistribution of seats which will follow the census.

Mass Meeting in Grand Theatre.
"Ten Testotal Tales Told in Ten Minutes" is the subject of an address by Capt. Hamilton, a retired British officer, at the mass meeting in the Grand theatre today at 4 p. m. Dr. Ernest Hall will speak on the Effect of Alcohol on Soldiers and National Life. The chair will be occupied by Dr. Lewis Hall. Solos will be rendered, and the Centennial Ball will be in attendance. Mr. Craik, immigration agent of Canada, will give 15 facts in 15 minutes on Temperance in Kansas.

Missionary Meeting.
The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will be held on Monday at 3 p. m. in the lecture room of the church. The programme is: Current Events; Mrs. W. Elliott Patterson; History and Accomplishments of Medical Missions; Miss Edna Henry; Mrs. McClelland will speak on her work on India. After the meeting tea will be served by Mrs. J. L. Reid, Mrs. Wm. Archibald, Mrs. H. S. McLean, and Mrs. W. G. McLaren.

St. Barnabas Sale of Work.
This annual sale of work will take place in the schoolroom adjoining the church on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 23 and 24, and will be under the auspices of the Working societies in connection with the parish, the Ladies' Aid, St. Barnabas Guild and the Willing Helpers. His Lordship, the Bishop of the diocese, has consented to open the sale on Wednesday at 3 p. m. when the rector hopes a large number of parishioners and friends will be present. During the sale arrangements have been made for instrumental music to enliven the proceedings. As in former years, the stalls will be well laden with plain and fancy goods. A luncheon tea will be a prominent feature each day. The fish pond will be abundantly supplied, so there will be no excuse for poor angling. The Guild are preparing a rose tree, with the happiest of mottoes, and a Christmas cake containing silver ornaments. The sale will reopen at the same hour on Thursday and will be continued each evening.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., November 27, 1910.

An important ocean storm area now centered off Vancouver Island is causing a southerly gale on the coast and fresh to high easterly to southerly winds on the straits. Heavy rains have occurred west of the Cascades and snow is falling in Cariboo. Several inches of snow is reported in Saskatchewan.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	43	47
New Westminster	42	53
Kamloops	40	42
Barkerville	30	28
Prince Rupert	22	32
Calgary, Alta.	18	22
Winnipeg, Man.	16	22
Portland, Ore.	13	26
San Francisco, Cal.	44	52
	48	60

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Fresh to high winds, mostly easterly and westerly, unsettled with rain.
Lower Mainland: Winds mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled with rain.

SATURDAY.
Highest 47
Lowest 41
Mean 44
Rain .52 inch.

Back for Election.
Provincial Constable Dunwood of Beaufort, yesterday took to Nanaimo John O'Rourke, held on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences who was arrested recently at Chemainus. O'Rourke will elect before Judge Barker whether he will take a speedy trial or a jury trial.

New Service This Week.
If when the wires are tested, no defects are located, it is altogether probable that the system of cluster lights installed on Yates street, between Douglas street and Blanchard street, will be in operation this week. The appearance of the standards erected has attracted much attention and many complimentary remarks and the new system will, when in operation, make a fine showing.

Seek Water Service.
In response to the request of the University school for a water service the city engineer has reported that to run a main from Lansdowne Road will cost \$2,250 and from Richmond Road, \$2,500. A number of owners in the municipality just outside the city limits, are desirous of having water extension and have petitioned the municipal council. The request of the University school will be laid over until it is ascertained if the local improvement scheme will be granted by the municipality and if so the School will probably be asked to join in with the other owners.

GIVE A GIFT

"That Will Last For Ever"

This sums up the true Xmas spirit, and does not mean that it will be an expensive gift—not if you purchase here. Our genuine

Sheffield Plate

(Made in Sheffield, Eng.) makes a worthy present. Looks like sterling silver, wears better, but costs less. Your Grandma knows "Sheffield Plate"; she will tell you that it is made on copper and will last for generations.

See our new designs in Large Massive Trays—all sizes; Entree Dishes; Bacon Dishes; Muffin Dishes; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Candlesticks; Candelabras; Gravy Boats; Sugar Dredges, etc. Prices Ranging Down from

\$50.00 to \$2.50

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler
915 Government Street
Tel. 1666

Assisted by a number of well known local artists the Victoria City Band will give a concert at the opera house this evening.

New Canadian Geography now on sale at The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. store, corner Broad and Johnson streets. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. Limited.

In a few days we will be open for business at the premises occupied by Messrs. Helsternman Co. on Government Street, with an entirely new stock. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. Limited.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1212 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

Children's Bearskin Goods

We have to hand a large stock and splendid value in the following:

Bearskin Coats at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00
Bearskin Coats at \$2.50 and \$3.00
Bearskin Muffs at 45c and .60c
Bearskin Stoles, from 50c to 90c
Bearskin Hoods from 65c to 90c
Bearskin Rugs, large size at each, \$1.80, \$1.75 and \$2.00

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House 636 Yates St.
The Leading Cash Drygoods Store of the City.

Letter Files

AND
Filing Cabinets

In Every Conceivable Size

BAXTER & JOHNSON
CO., LTD.

721 Yates St. Phone 730

FORSALE

TIMBER LIMITS

Licenses and Crown Grants

COAL LANDS

FORT GEORGE ACREAGE

For prices and terms apply to

ERNEST BRAMMER

Tel. 2095

Office:

103 Pemberton Block

Beautiful Presents

Exclusive and handsome designs in silverware make worthy and lasting presents. The renowned trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

on spoons, forks, knives, or fancy serving pieces guarantees the best silver plate. "Silver Plate that Wears" Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped MERIDEN BRITS CO. SOLE LEADING DEALERS

JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber Mills Foot of Turner Street Victoria, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail Lumber Lath Shingles Bill Stuff and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill Goods.

City Livery Board and Sale Stables

725 JOHNSON STREET

The most modern, sanitary, best-lighted and perfectly ventilated stable in the city—free from draughts. Owing to these conditions we have no cases of Influenza, Pneumonia or other sickness, which is now very prevalent. High-class Livery and Saddle Horses. Special attention to boarders. Rates, \$20 per month.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

Office of C. R. RICHARDS, Veterinarian

Our Special Platedware

We have had manufactured specially for us in the East, several patterns of Knives, Forks and Spoons, in OUR WELL-KNOWN QUALITY.

We guarantee that all plated ware stamped with our name will give absolute satisfaction. We will replace any not proving entirely satisfactory.

REDFERN & SONS

Diamond Merchants and Jewellers
1009 Government Street - - - - - Victoria, B.C.

PLIMLEY'S ANNUAL BICYCLE SALE

We are clearing out all our 1910 stock of bicycles at sacrifice prices. This is an unparalleled opportunity to get a high-grade bicycle at a great bargain. These machines are our regular stock of standard makes, all high grade.

SINGERS, HUMBERS, ENFIELDS, TOURIST Ladies' Gents' and Juvenile Models.

Thomas Plimley

1110 Government Street Phone 698

Garage: 727 Johnson Street

Y. M. C. A.

Temporary Quarters, 1209 Blanchard St.

NEXT TO NEW BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Reading and Game Rooms—Hot and Cold Shower Baths—Men's and Boy's Summer Camps—Summer Membership 50c per month

DO YOUR HENS LAY ?

We can make them, by the use of our Egg Producer—to be fed in morning or evening mash.

Price: 50¢ per package; \$2.00 per bucket
SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 709 Yates Street

The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.
Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P.O. Box 628. Telephone 564.

OVERCOAT SPECIALS

MADE TO ORDER
Regular \$20.00 for \$15.00
Regular \$25.00 for \$20.00
All Prices on Suits Greatly Reduced

AH SUN & CO.
1602 Government Street

P. & B. DEADENING FELTS

The best sound deadener for floors and protection against draughts.

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf Street

COAL COAL

Victoria Fuel Co.
622 Trounce Ave. Phone 1377

WALL PAPERS

It will pay you to come here—a new shipment just in.

C. H. Tite & Co.
Corner Fort and Douglas Streets
Phone 2050

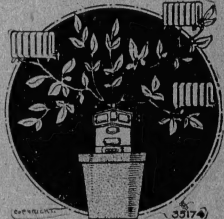
City Livery Board and Sale Stables

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The most modern, sanitary, best-lighted and perfectly ventilated stable in the city—free from draughts. Owing to these conditions we have no cases of Influenza, Pneumonia or other sickness, which is now very prevalent. High-class Livery and Saddle Horses. Special attention to boarders. Rates, \$20 per month.

OPEN ALL NIGHT

Office of C. R. RICHARDS, Veterinarian



A STEAM HEATING PLANT is something that every home should have. There is not a better method of heating your home, and we are sure there is none.

SO ECONOMICAL. We will install a new heating plant for you at a moderate cost, or repair the system you are now using. Our workmen are all thoroughly experienced, and do their work quickly and satisfactorily.

The COLBERT
Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.
755 Broughton St. Phone 552

Bayley Rubber Works

730 VIEW
HIGH GRADE VULCANIZING
Automobile tire repairs of all descriptions. Agents for the celebrated Morgan & Wright Nobby tread tires.
Phone 2222

LADIES!

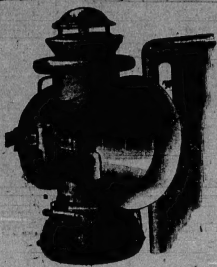
Be Sure and
Turn to

Page 19

Oriental Importing Co.

510 Cormorant Street

Opposite E. & N. Depot



Driving Lamps
Cold Blast Lantern
Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns

For Sale By

**THE HICKMAN TYE
HARDWARE Co., Ltd.**

544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Photographers

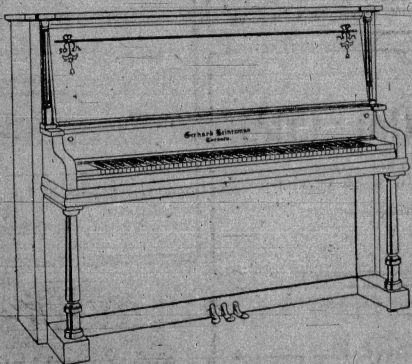
ALL Photographic work sold by F. J. Williams for
past 18 MONTHS has been EXECUTED BY US.

Our Agreement has been mutually TERMIN-
ATED.

PHOTOGRAPHERS **Shaw Bros.** PHOTOGRAPHERS

584-586 Johnson Street,
One Door below Government St.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS



REPRESENT THE LAST WORD IN

Piano Perfection

They stand in a class by themselves absolutely. They
produce that artistic, bell-like tone so much admired, but
which is impossible to get in any other piano.

The material used in their construction is the best
procureable, put together by skilled artisans, under the
direction of a master. For finish and appearance, Ger-
hard Heintzman Pianos are incomparable. We are
showing some very fine samples of Canada's Premier
Piano, in all the latest cases. A visit would be greatly
appreciated.

Fletcher Bros.

1231 Government Street

Phone 885

NEWS OF THE CITY

The Overseas Club.
The Overseas Club will meet in the
Stockbroking rooms, Hibben Block, on
Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

Jubilee Hospital.

The service at the Pemberton Chap-
el this afternoon will be conducted by
the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven at three
o'clock.

Natural History Society.

A meeting of the executive commit-
tee of the Natural History Society at
the office of the society is called for
Monday at 4:45 p. m.

Organize Choral Class.

The Ladies Musical club have or-
ganized a choral class which will meet
for practice every Monday evening at
8:30 p. m. in the drawingroom of the
Balmoral hotel, under the leadership
of Mr. Paul Edmonds. The first prac-
tice will be to have been held on
Monday evening, Nov. 21st, has been
postponed until the following week.

"Chimes of Normandy."

The regular weekly practice of the
opera, "Chimes of Normandy," under
the direction of Mr. E. Pfendner, will
be held on Monday evening next, the
21st inst., at eight o'clock sharp in the
Claf Club hall, Woodward block, Yates
street, over F. R. Stewart & Co.'s
store. A full attendance is requested.
Those wishing to take part in the op-
era should hand in their names to the
secretary, or president of the club and
be present at the practice on Monday
evening.

City Band's Concert.

The inaugural band concert of the
City band will be held this evening in
the Victoria theatre, commencing at
8:30 o'clock, and with the assistance
of many talented local vocalists under
the direction of Professor Pfendner, the
opening musical event of this agree-
ment promises to be a decided suc-
cess. The band now has a member-
ship of thirty-one members, all of
whom will be present this evening.
A silver collection will be taken at the
door. The programme herewith is
pending, has been carefully selected and
includes many well known master-
pieces:

- 1-Grand March—Silver Trumpets
- 2-Overture—Raymond..... Thomas
- 3-Song—Holy City..... Adams
- 4-Waltz—Hydrotan..... Gungl
- 5-Trombone Solo—Erl Vari Glorioso..... Monague..... Ma. Geo. Galger
- 6-Selection—Mantana..... Wallace
- 7-Song—Asleep in the Deep..... Pettie
- 8-Mr. P. Walter
- 9-Serenade—Manana..... Missud
- 10-Violin Solo—Fantasia De Ballet..... De Beriot..... Prof. Claudio
- 11-Song—Selected..... Mrs. R. H. Pooley
- 12-March—Victoria Victoria..... Turner

God Save the King

ACTIVITY CONTINUES

Important Realty Transactions Indi-
cate Healthy Tone of the Local
Market.

Activity in the real estate market con-
tinues manifest, and yesterday new ac-
tural important deals consummated,
while rumors were rife of other trans-
actions which will be completed this
week. Among the leading deals was
the sale made by Messrs. Swinerton and
Munro of the north-west corner of
Douglas and Blanchard street for \$50,000.
Local investors secured the property.
The firm also completed the sale of a
waterfront lot between the C. P. R.
docks and the B. C. Soap Works for a
consideration of \$15,000, and several
sales are under way which will be com-
pleted tomorrow.

The owners of the property on Yates
street occupied by Bishop's palace, are
calling for tenders for the removal of
the building. It is understood that a
modern business will be erected upon
the property in the near future.

RECITAL TOMORROW

Miss Alma Victoria Clark to Be Heard
at Government House.

Tomorrow evening, under the pa-
tronage of the Lieutenant Governor
and Mrs. Patterson and the auspices of
the Ladies Musical club, Miss Alma
Victoria Clark will give a piano recital,
assisted by Miss Ethel Lawson, violin-
ist and Mrs. Oscar McMicking, con-
tralto. Miss Clark's name is already
familiar to many Victorians who have
from time to time read accounts of
her brilliant work under Dr. Tor-
ington of Toronto. She was born and
brought up in Victoria and received
her early training in the studio of
Miss Selma Smith, a well known local
teacher. Although yet a very young
girl, she possesses all the elements of
a great artist and the future should
have much in store for her. Invita-
tions have been issued from Govern-
ment House to the members of the
various local musical organizations.

Appended is the programme:

- 1-Sonata Op. 27, No. 1..... Beethoven
- "Andante"..... Chopin
- "Allegro Molto Vivace"
"Adagio Con Expressione"
"Allegro Vivace, Presto"
Miss Alma Clarke
- 2-Polonaise..... Vieux Temps
Miss Ethel Lawson
- 3-(a) Etude Impromptu..... Chopin
(b) Wedding March and Edin-
Chorus—Midsummer Night's
Dream..... Mendelssohn—Liszt
Miss Alma Clarke
- 4-(a) "Love and You"..... D'Hardelot
(b) Serenade..... Nevin
Mrs. Oscar McMicking
- 5-(a) Prelude Op. 8, No. 2..... Rachmaninov
(b) Rhapsodie No. 12..... Liszt
Miss Alma Clarke
- God Save the King.

A non-shrinking alloy may be made
from equal parts of tin and zinc. If a
little blameth be added it will melt at
a lower temperature.

UPHOLDS BYLAW

Magistrate Pines Restaurant Proprietor
For Sale of Liquor—Will
Appeal Case

In the police court yesterday morn-
ing J. L. Levy, proprietor of Levy's
restaurant, was convicted on a charge
of the by-law of selling liquor
to a customer with a meal between the
hours of midnight and 7 a. m. on Wed-
nesday. He was fined \$30. The case
will be appealed.

It seems that the customer entered
the place a few minutes after midnight
and ordered supper, a crab and bottle
of beer. When the meal and the beer
were on the table Sub-Inspector Red-
grave and Sergeant Walker entered and
seized the beer bottle, after tasting the
contents. A summons was then issued
for the restaurant proprietor. A. P.
Luston, K. C., appeared for Mr. Levy
and attacked the civic bylaw which he
declared was ultra vires and conflicted
with the new Provincial Liquor Act,
under which the bylaw was drawn. He
cited a number of authorities. City So-
licitor McDonald and City Prosecutor
Harrison defended the bylaw. The
magistrate said that under the bylaw,
which he upheld, he must convict, but
the case was one that might well be
settled by a higher court. Mr. Luston,
K. C., stated that he might ask for a
stated case in order to go into a higher
court with it.

Under the bylaw upon which the
charge was brought it is illegal to sell
liquor with meals between the hours of
midnight and 7 a. m., but the restau-
rants may serve liquor with meals
legally under the bylaw during the day
on Sunday. As the present bylaw is
being construed a restaurant proprietor
must cease the sale of liquor with meals
at 11 p. m. on Saturday night but im-
mediately at midnight, when Sunday
begins, he can resume such sale and
continue until Sunday at midnight.

ONE SOLUTION

Mayor Makes Suggestion As to Set-
tlement of Difficulty Over
Skinner's Flats.

For some time past the city and prop-
erty owners living just outside the
city limits in the low lying grounds
known as Skinner's Flats, have been at
loggerheads over the city's attempt to
drain through the property outside the
limits the lands within the city bound-
ary. The city has claimed that the
course it proposed to follow by its
ditch was a natural watercourse, while
the property owners claim that the
ditch was artificial. In consequence city
workmen who had commenced on the
work of drain making have been ordered
off the outside property and work has
ceased.

Mayor Morley has submitted to the
city council a proposition by which he believes
the difficulty can be got around. The
greater portion, if not all, of the low
lying land which the city desires to
drain, is comprised in fifteen lots,
which the mayor thinks might be pur-
chased for about \$2000. In fact, the
property is now being offered for that
figure. If purchased by the city a park
or playground could be made of the prop-
erty, which could be filled in and by
one stroke do away with a nuisance and
at the same time supply that portion of
the city with what is now lacking, a
playground. The matter has been re-
ferred to Alderman Zimmerman, Mayor
and the city engineer for report.

The offer of six and one-half acres on
the shore of Elk lake lying between the
railway track and the water will be pur-
chased by the city for the sum of \$500
per acre. This purchase has been made
in order that the land, which had been
offered to other parties, would not prob-
ably later, become a menace to the Elk
lake water owing to the erection of
buildings. The city has no money to
complete the purchase this year, but an
option will be secured to hold the land
until next year when provision for the
completion of the purchase can be made
by the then council.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Young

The remains of the late Mrs. Helen
McBain Young were forwarded to Na-
naimo and interred at the city cem-
tery there yesterday afternoon. Hon.
Dr. Young, provincial secretary, son of
the deceased lady accompanied the re-
mains.

Marchant

The funeral of the late Dr. Harold
B. Marchant, the unfortunate native
son who was fatally hurt at Howe
Sound will take place tomorrow af-
ternoon from the family residence, 1731
Fort street at 3 o'clock and half an
hour later from the Emmanuel Baptist
church, where the Rev. W. Stevenson
will conduct the service.

CHIEF RESIGNS

Trouble in Police Department of Bel-
lingham—Chief Resigns Criticisms
by the Mayor

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 19.—
Following criticism of his department
by Mayor J. P. Demattos, who is ab-
sent in California, Chief of Police
Hiram C. Cade today tendered his
resignation to Acting Mayor John A.
Miller, and demanding an investiga-
tion of both his conduct and that of
the city's executive.
Miller accepted the resignation and
immediately appointed Cade desk ser-
geant, a position he held under civil
service rules prior to his appointment
as chief of police.

The mayor left last week for San
Diego on a fortnight's vacation. From
San Francisco he sent the chief a
letter declaring he had learned that un-
desirable women were being allowed to
remain in town and that gambling was
permitted. He intimated that if such
was the case he would demand Cade's
removal on his return. Cade declares
in his letter of resignation that if the
city has not been kept clear of unde-
sirable the fault lies with the mayor

and not with his department. Cade's
successor has not been named.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Mayor J.
P. Demattos of Bellingham, Washing-
ton, who has been attending the munic-
ipalities league convention in this city,
was tonight shown the Associated
Press despatches from Bellingham an-
nouncing the resignation of Chief of
Police Cade. Mayor Demattos declared
that his letter to the chief did not re-
fer to undesirable women. He said he
asked the chief to be more careful to
enforce the anti-gambling law, and in-
timated in the letter that he thought
the chief had been lax in that matter.
The mayor further said that in that
letter he notified the chief that when
the new "dry" law goes into effect on
January 1, he should expect the chief
to rigidly enforce it. The mayor em-
phatically denied that if there were un-
desirable women in Bellingham he was
responsible for their presence there.

LAST DRAWING ROOM

Earl Gray's Farewell Event of the
Kind is Very Largely Attended
—Representative Gathering

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—The drawing-
room held by His Excellency the Gov-
ernor-General, Earl Gray, drew a bril-
liant throng to the senate chamber to-
night. There were many debutantes
present, as well as a thoroughly repre-
sentative gathering of society leaders
from all parts of Canada.
This is probably the last drawing-
room His Excellency will hold, as his
tenure of office expires before having ex-
pired. Parliament is likely to assemble
on the 1st of December.

Owing to the period of official mourn-
ing for the late king not having expired,
the efforts of Dame Fashion were some-
what subdued, and white for the
younger folks, with black and mauve
for matrons, were the prevailing colors.
The attendance was well up to the
average of previous years.

YALE BY-ELECTION

No Official Liberal Candidate To Be in
the Field—Two Independents
May Run

VANCOUVER, Nov. 19.—It is defi-
nitely announced that no official Liberal
candidate will be nominated in the by-
election for Yale. Mr. Lucas, the Con-
servative candidate, will not go unop-
posed, however. Mr. Julian is in the
field as an independent. Furthermore,
if negotiations now proceeding are suc-
cessful, Mr. J. P. McConnell, editor of
the Saturday Sun, who has made a
special study of interior conditions, and
whose platform is the securing of rail-
way connections across the Hope moun-
tains, will come out as an oppositionist.

It's Correct if Christie has it



TAKE YOUR CHOICE

What do you like? Dainty,
arched shoes with smart high
heels? They're here. Heavy,
manish shapes, with grace-
ful toes and heels? They're
here. We carry all lines to
suit all pocket-books, but
now weather is bad we pre-
fer to mention:

Walking Boots, for ladies,
vici-kid, blucher cut or
buttoned, welted soles and
Cuban heels. Unparalleled
value at \$3.50 and \$3.00

Ladies Gunmetal Boots,
American lasts, blucher
cut, welted soles, excep-
tionally fine value at \$4.00
and \$3.50

Ladies Patent Leathers, just
the smart boots an up-to-
date woman prefers for
street wear. Stylish dull
tops, buttoned or blucher
cut. Grand bargains at
\$4.00 or \$3.50

BOYS' AND GIRLS'
SHOES
Every Pair Guaranteed
Solid Leather

G. D. Christie

Corner Government and
Johnson Streets

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Safety Razors

Make extremely appreciable
Christmas Gifts to men who
shave. See our choice as-
sortment of "Gillette Razors"
—the best of all safeties.

Prices:

\$6.50, \$6.00, \$5.50 and \$5.00
Gillette Blades, package, 50c
Safety Blades and Strippers,
each 75c

Drake Hardware Co.

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have priced it right. Come in and inspect the Quality of our
Christmas Fruits.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS, just arrived—	15c
Per pound	
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS—	15c
Per pound	
PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM—	50c
4 pound tin	
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE—	15c
1 pound glass jar	
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—	\$1.00
3 pounds for	
RE-CLEANED CURRANTS—	25c
3 pounds for	
NEW SULTANA RAISINS—	10c
Per pound	
NEW SEEDED RAISINS, the finest packed—	55c
6 packets for	
NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL—	15c
Per pound	
ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS—	\$1.00
3 dozen for	
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S EGGO—	35c
Per tin	
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS—	40c
Per pound	
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—	\$1.75
Per sack	
MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM—	17½c
Per pound	
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, the best tea ever offered	\$1.00
at the price—3 pounds for	
We sell everything at the lowest possible price.	

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ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

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when the eyes are tired or with glasses
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Order

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Canada. Our Cutter is one of the best. Our me-
chanics are the finest. Our prices are right. Satis-
faction or money refunded. Give me a trial. I can
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There are 73 cash prizes ranging from \$500 for the first prize, \$250.00 for the second, and so on—the smallest being \$5.00. Two Santo Electric Cleaners and 10 Santo Hand Power Cleaners will also be awarded—and

We will have a voice in deciding the winners.

You know what we mean by an "Epigram." Some people call them slogans or catch phrases. "The Cleaner Without a Fault," "The Ware That Wears," "There's a Reason," and "The Smile That Won't Come off" are good examples of well known advertising epigrams.

Instead of paying some professional writer \$500 to write an epigram for us we want to encourage the best thought of a larger number of people. Some bright man or woman, or boy or girl is going to write the strongest epigram ever seen in an advertisement and we are willing to spend \$2000 to get it.

This fascinating contest will close promptly on December 1st and the prizes will be awarded and paid

DON'T DELAY—CALL TODAY

Hinton Electric Co. Ltd.

December 15th—in time for your Xmas uses. We have consented to give on the committee of awards.

Particulars Free

Write or call at once for particular and booklets free of charge. Let us show you the Santo and explain its superiority—why it is used by the United States and Foreign governments, and thousands of homes and business concerns in preference to all other Vacuum Cleaners.

You don't have to buy a Santo or anything else to win a prize but you should fully inform yourself about the Santo before you can write a suitable epigram. A few minutes thought may enable you to win the \$500 prize.

BRASS ORNAMENTS

Our last shipment of Brassware brought us many desirable pieces, such as:

FLOWER POT HOLDERS, CANDLESICKS, JARDINIERES, TEA TRAYS (ALL SIZES), HANGING BASKETS, GONGS, KETTLES, TEA POTS, ETC.

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FORT STREET

Thirty feet between Quadra and Vancouver, terms \$8,400

WHARF STREET

21 x 80 feet with improvements bringing in \$40 per month, terms \$16,000

BLANCHARD AND HERALD

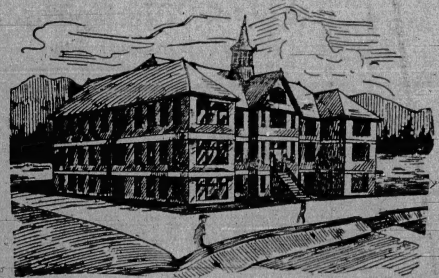
Corner 60 x 65 with good house, terms \$10,500

TWO LOTS

With frontage on two streets three quarter mile circle, in manufacturing district, terms \$2,000

C. C. PEMBERTON 707 1/2 YATES STREET

University School FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B. C.



Half Term Commenced Oct. 24

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Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

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WARDEN:

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Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 18 Years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Numerous limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Free instruction and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at autumn term, September 1st. Principal J. W. CROFTON, M.A.

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In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

Although the boys are still playing football and the girls, defying mud and rain, meet in the hockey field, the young people as well as their elders, seek most of their amusement indoors. The churches have taken account of this and social and club are held in the lecture or schoolrooms of almost all at least once a week. There are reading club, musical clubs and many meetings either for self-improvement and amusement. There can scarcely be too many of these.

But, after all the very best place for meetings—between young folks is at home. This means little trouble to the mothers. Boys and girls are likely to be noisy and careless. A party, even a small one, means baking and extra cleaning. But it is worth all the trouble for mothers and fathers to know the young people with whom the children play and the older ones associate. What is more important, there is an opportunity of showing sympathy with the pursuits of the young people which does not come as often as it should when pupils are busy with lessons and mothers occupied with care and work. Even the smallest gathering in the humblest home will give more pleasure to a mother than is to be found in most public entertainments or in the close air of the time show. The habit of looking for entertainment at home is one which Victorian mothers can much to turn in the months to come. It is one which will save the young people from many temptations and be a source of solid happiness in years to come.

It is quite past praying for that there should be earlier hours for children's parties? It is not so very long ago that it was the rule that as long as boys and girls were at home, they must be at home by ten o'clock. At a frolic or a big party in the country or a ball in the city a return in the "wee sma' hours" was permissible, but such events were of rare occurrence.

Xenodochia is the exception for children in their teens to return home from the most informal gathering before midnight and even tiny tots are allowed to spend long hours under the haze of electric lights and amid much unnatural even if delightful excitement.

Is the want of animation to be noticed on the faces of many young people in young years to be attributed to premature weariness? Has childhood robbed youth of its zest and natural love of pleasure? However this may be it is certain that the young, but older people indulge often injure the health.

There are very few Canadians who are not obliged to work during the day. School boys and girls must be in their places punctually and their older sisters and brothers be on duty in their various places of employment, however late they may have been up the previous night. Unlucky and injured persons who are obliged to the fashion of late hours, they cannot be in bed and rest in the daytime. If older people choose to burn the candle at both ends, they may be left to no one in this matter. Children should have the protection of society—that is of their mothers taken collectively. Who will set a better fashion and preserve the rose cheeks, bright eyes and natural animation of the girls and the keen zest for enjoyment, of the young men?

The action of the suffragettes in London in which they have been anticipated. These women have shown that they have no sense of responsibility and no feeling of patriotism. That they have lost the respect which even the most ignorant and the worst of men pay to good women is not greatly to be wondered at. The disgraceful scene which took place before the House of Lords the other day cannot be remembered without shame. There is more than enough to stir the passions of men in the political situation in Great Britain. That women should interfere in any degree to

make it more difficult is intolerable. Now, if ever, is the time when woman's natural love of peace should be set to compass the work of Parties. There is no doubt that many thousands of wise women in the United Kingdom are endeavoring by every means in their power to allay unnecessary irritation and to help forward a just and reasonable solution of the weighty problems now confronting the nation.

That the suffragette leaders have chosen to adopt a different course can hardly fail to injure the cause of woman suffrage in Great Britain. It is scarcely to be imagined that earnest and able men will desire women with so poor a conception of the duty of the hour to have a voice in deciding questions upon which the fate of an empire may depend.

French women have long had a reputation as good cooks, industrious workers and economical housewives. The secret of women has long acknowledged their superior taste by following their lead in fashion. But it has not been generally known that they are possessed of a talent for business. Statistics lately published, however, show that this is the truth. In 1903 there were, 1,933,365 women at the head of business establishments and 748,000 who were carrying on business on their own account. The French wife whose husband is engaged in commerce, very often assists him with his work and at his death, succeeds him as the owner. Unlike their English sisters, French women are very successful as managers, employees preferring them to men in similar capacity. It is said that in France, quarrels and strikes are rare when a woman is the organizer of a great business.

The Montreal Witness, in answer to the question of a correspondent, shows in the following paragraph, how King George V. is connected with the crowned heads of Europe:

His Majesty is closely connected by birth or marriage alliances with the monarchs of Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Italy, the Emperor of Germany is a first cousin of King George V.; his mother, the late Empress Frederic of Germany, was a sister of his late Majesty King Edward. The Emperor of Russia is related to King George. The Czar's mother, the Dowager Empress of Russia, is a sister of Queen Alexandra, and Nicholas II. and George V. are, therefore, first cousins. The Princess Alix of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice, sister of King Edward. 3. The King and Queen of Norway are brother-in-law and sister of King George. The Queen was the Princess Marie of Wales, King Edward's youngest daughter. King Haakon is also a cousin of King George, being a grandson of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark. Queen Alexandra's father, 4. Queen Victoria of Spain is a daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the late King Edward's youngest sister, and is, therefore, a cousin of King George. 5. King George of Greece is a brother of Queen Alexandra and a uncle of King George. 6. The Crown Prince of Sweden is married to Princess Margaret of Connaught, a cousin of King George. 7. Frederick Augustus III, King of Saxony, is a third cousin of King George. 8. King Manuel of Portugal is also a third cousin through his descent from Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a first cousin of Queen Victoria. 9. King Albert of Belgium is a distant relative through his father who was a grand uncle of King Edward. 10. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a cousin in several times removed, through his grandfather, the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

There is a good deal said in the English papers about unemployed teachers, and we know that many of these are coming to Canada. It would be interesting to learn whether among this class of immigrants there are many fully qualified teachers who have had experience enough to prove their worth.

Nowhere in Canada are teachers as carefully trained as under the new education law they must be in England. Not only must a third year course be taken in a normal or training school, but previous to that pupil teachers, while acquiring their own education, gain a practical knowledge of the art of teaching. The demand for such fully qualified teachers is very great in the best schools throughout Great Britain, and the salaries given are good. Just how far this careful special training fits men and women for life in a new country where teachers, like every one else, must learn to depend on their own resources, remains to be proved. We know that a number of the graduates from the Old Country universities are doing excellent work in Canadian colleges and high schools.

It is inevitable that as the years go on some among the more enterprising of the trained teachers of the old land will come to this province. They have learned to look upon teaching as a profession—as their life-work. In these our own young people may find formidable rivals. There is too great a tendency here, both among young men and women, to consider teaching merely as a temporary means of earning money.

The girls of the public schools have formed a hockey league. This should be a good thing, both for the girls and for the schools. Whether it prove so or not depends very much on those who have the supervision of the game.

If the little girls, for most of them are very young, learn to be loyal to their friends and generous to their op-

ponents, if anything in the nature of jealousy is discouraged, if they scorn to take unfair advantage of their opponents and comrades, if they are taught that merriament and rudeness are not allied, the formation of the league will be the best thing possible for the girls. There is little danger that the exercise will be violent, but there is a risk that rough ways and unbecoming manners may be encouraged. It is, however, so much need that our young girls shall have their minds taken up with innocent amusements, as well as with school studies, that it is to be hoped the excellent example of the local hockey club and the influence of their teaching will convince the young girls that ladylike conduct is necessary for true sportsmanship.

At Redhill in the county of Surrey there is a school of three hundred boys. The principal is a clergyman, the Rev. Canon Marshall G. Vine. This is not, however, as might be supposed, one of the great public schools of England where the pupils are sons of aristocratic families. On the contrary, the qualification for entrance into this school is to have been a very bad boy indeed. Every one of the pupils was at some time or other a criminal. But instead of sending him to prison or to the reformatory the magistrate sentenced to a term in the Philanthropic Society's Farm school at Redhill. Here 275 of the 300 lads are by education, kindness, nothing influences, country air, good food and pleasant occupation, turned into useful members of society. As each obtains his discharge, room is made for other pupils who will learn the wonderful lessons that change the hoodlum into a good youth. It is more than a hundred and twenty years since the Philanthropic Society was founded for the protection of pauper children and the offering of convicted felons, and the reformation of children who have themselves been engaged in criminal practices.

It was a hard and cruel world in which the children lived, who dared avoid the pity of the men who formed the philanthropic society. The lash, the prison, death itself, might be the fate of the poor child found guilty of what, in our day we should call faults scarcely deserving of punishment. What the methods of those first reformers were we do not know. The work began at Hackney with the boarding out at nurse of a single infant. But since that time ten thousand boys have been trained and sent forth into the world as honest and useful men.

But if we do not know how this work has been carried on in the past, Ralph de Blenheim, editor of the London Daily Express, tells in the New York Outlook a most interesting story of how it is carried on now. The school is in the midst of three hundred acres of the loveliest country in England. All the farm work is done by the boys. Little machinery is used and the boys are thus brought into contact with mother earth.

When a lad comes to the farm no attempt is made to guard him "He at once," we are told, "finds out all about the boundaries of the estate. He learns to his surprise that the green hedges are the only way of escape from the farm and that he can run away without any difficulty whenever he pleases. Then it happens that the knowledge that he is almost free to go, takes away the desire to go. At any rate there is no hurry. He decides to stay awhile in the school, and enjoy a few days of good feeding. After a few days the good influence of the school takes hold of him. He banishes the thought of desertion, finding in his work a new interest in life.

"He seldom has an idle moment, wherein lies the grand secret of taming the hoodlum. Hoodlumism is the natural result of having nothing to do. Keep your hoodlum employed at pleasant tasks and he will cease to be a hoodlum." And very busy the lads must be with a day which lasts from half past five in the morning till nine at night. But in the time table there are long intervals left for recreation. Strange as it may seem, the play of the boys that has done much to bring the school to public notice, Canon Vine, one day about two years ago, sat down to think what he could do to relieve the boys of his advanced discipline and study which he enforced. His eye fell on an old gravel pit and the idea of building a miniature town occurred to him. So "Tiny Town" was planned, street, houses, church, railway, and all the details carefully designed, well and truly put together, weather-resistant, enduring. The church is the especial pride of the place. Such crowds came to see the work of the boys that the warden has since been obliged to be a designer. But not better built is the town than are the characters of the boys. From all over the world come letters to their old master from men who are doing the world's work. Samples are given from Saskatchewan, from London, and from letters they are.

No miracle of olden days is more wonderful than the transformation of these young criminals into good men. While this goes on we can never lose our faith in the Christianity which inspires the warden of this school which to the credit of our twentieth century is not the only one of its kind in the world.

Cumberland is discussing the advisability of dismissing its police force on the ground of general inefficiency. Thomas E. Bate is a candidate for mayor of Cumberland on the Citizens' ticket.

Princeton is assisting for a trail-

Our Retiring Sale Is Your Opportunity

AT no other establishment will your money go so far as with us during this sale. You will find bargains in every department, from Sheet Music to Pianos.

WE are determined to clear out everything in the shortest time possible, and to do so we have in many cases lowered prices below manufacturers' cost.

THERE is no need to take up columns in trying to tell you of all we have to offer. Suffice it to say, that this is a Genuine and Honestly Conducted Sale, and presents you more opportunities to economize than any previous sale ever put before you in this province.

COME EARLY. COME TOMORROW. But be sure you do come.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.

1004 GOVERNMENT STREET

"F" Stands for Fig "P" for Physician

Eat lots of Figs and you'll need no physician. Our new Figs have arrived for the Christmas trade.

New Smyrna Figs, in glove-shape box, 30c; per lb. 20c
"Voonia," the best Ceylon Tea, per lb. 50c
"King George IV," best Scotch, per bottle \$1.25
"Clysmic," best mineral water, per dozen \$1.75

West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

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Tels. 88 and 1761

Meat Prices Smashed

Pot Roast, 9c and	8c	Shoulders Mutton	12½c
Prime Ribs Beef	12½c	Legs Mutton	19c
Sirloin Roast Beef	12½c	Roasts Veal, 15c and 12½c	
Boiling Beef	7c	Large Legs Veal	15c
		Shoulders Young Pork, 18c	

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OYSTERS, CHEESE, STEWED FRUIT, JAM
MARMALADE, LEMON-CHEESE, Etc.

Serve hot or cold, as preferred. A tremendous boon to the busy housewife.

The SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LD.

Where You Get the Best and Cheapest

Phone 28. 561 Johnson Street

from the head of Roche river giving access to the new mining field of Steamboat mountain.

There are now nine cases in the Stewart hospital—three of them serious.

The opening of the new railway at

Stewart has been followed by a fatal accident. Conductor J. B. Tremblay being the victim. He was crushed between cars.

Rev. D. Campbell has resigned as pastor of the Presbyterian charge of Huxley and Armstrong.



The Sporting World

VICTORIA TAKES SECOND MATCH

Local Rugby Stalwarts White-washed Nanaimo Hornets in Yesterday's Game, Winning by 19 to Nil

Nineteen points to nil was the extent of Victoria's victory over the Nanaimo Hornets in the second local match of the British Columbia championship series, the stake being the McKeechle cup, which was played on a sloppy field and in a heavy rain at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. There was a creditable turn-out of enthusiasts in spite of the weather conditions.

The visitors put up a plucky struggle. Rugby, it seems, hasn't flourished of late in the Coal City, and, apparently, Snowden and a few of the other of the game's stalwarts resident there, had some difficulty in securing a fifteen to make the trip. When it is remembered that they were working on a strange ground, and in unfamiliar surroundings, to say nothing of their being pitted against a team fresh from a triumph against Vancouver's huskies and holding the title, they didn't do at all badly. As a matter of fact there is a lot of credit coming to the lads up the line.

It isn't necessary to say that Victoria had it pretty well all their own way. The score conclusively indicates that. Only once did the Coal City bunch have a chance to break through the white-wash. That came in the second half, from the visitors' usual forward rush tactics, but in the race for the ball, which had been kicked behind the line, the locals won and saved. Apart from this incident, and a few yards from Victoria's goal in the midst of a miniature make, Victoria was always on the attack.

Dashing Attack

In the initial half the locals played with the dash and vim which marked their work of last Saturday against Vancouver. The scrimmage, while the absence of Leo Sweeney was noticeable, was superior to the visiting pack. Al Gillespie and Newcombe were prominent whether in defence or on

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Soccer.
1st Division—Garrison wins by default from James Bay.
Other games postponed.
2nd Division—Oak Bay, 0; Victoria West, 0; Beacon Hill wins by default from Garrison.
Rugby.
Victoria, 19; Nanaimo, 0.
Hockey.
Vancouver, 3; Victoria, 2.

effect. Ronald again took the kick and missed by a small margin.
Again it remained for Nason, who had been playing a dashing game all throughout, to make the prettiest try of the afternoon. He got the ball near the centre field and, with little room for springing because of the touch line, was able by clever dodging to pass those attempting a tackle and to put the ball so exactly between the goal posts that conversion was practically assured. Capt. "Billy" Newcombe gave Hoggood a try at the kick. It was successful.

Nanaimo's Rally

In the second half Victoria's ginger had gone. With such a large score in their favor they didn't feel the necessity of working especially hard—not that they weren't forced at least twice to brace up to avoid a Nanaimo goal. The latter kept right after them and, as stated, they got one good chance, which was lost in the sprint, and towards the close rallied and with a concentrated forward attack made things interesting. For the most part, however, Victoria just held their opponents in check. The one try that was made must go to the credit of the forwards. They dribbled the ball along and by close following—in the course of which Jeffs made his ludicrous summersault—Hoggood was able to touch down. Nason tried the kick and failed.

Mr. A. D. Scott made an first class referee.

The Teams

The teams took the field as follows:
Victoria. Position Nanaimo
Johnson. Fullback. Ritchie
H. Gillespie. Threequarters. Mitchell
McGulgan. Carruthers
Mackenzie. Snowden
Nason. Jones
A. Gillespie. Halfbacks. Lazonby
Newcombe. Forwards. Roper (Capt.)
R. Gillespie. Forwards. O'Neill
Hoggood. Watson
Jeffs. Quinn
Miller. Merner
Kennedy. Barkhouse
Scott. Brockhouse
Holt. Reserves for Nanaimo—Tiloh, Watson and J. Lowry.

NOTES

The Nanaimo club is to be congratulated on its pluck. To send a team to Victoria, under the conditions outlined in the foregoing, indicates the proper spirit. Though beaten they fought gamely to the end.

Victoria obtained a splendid work-

out the effects of which should be evinced in the next Vancouver match.

The weight and experience of Lieut. Holt of H. M. C. & Rainbow strengthened the pack. Scott is a hustler and can't be frightened. Altogether it looks as though there will be no lack of material for the selection of a fifteen to meet the mainlanders.

All the Gillespies played well. Al at halfback, Heb on the three-quarter division and Ronald in the forward division were prominent.

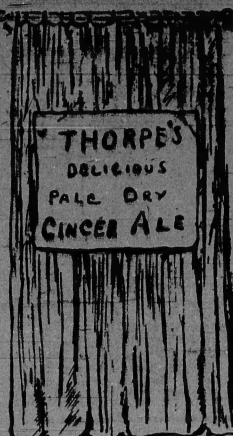
Of course Newcombe was an outstanding figure. There is no doubt as to his energy nor as to his defensive play, but if his work is open to any criticism it is that in attack he holds too long. He passes, but, as a rule, not until tackled so that in any play that may follow he is out of business.

There is one point to which attention might be drawn with good effect. It is the tendency shown to give different men a trial, at taking place. One man, experienced players declare, should be selected to do all this work and he should be specially trained for it. The opinion was that Ronald Gillespie had been chosen for that role, but, apparently, there is no hard and fast rule. Ronald made good against Vancouver. Yesterday he missed in a couple of instances but that is no reason why there should have been a change. Logic indicates that, if a player is set aside to do the kicking, is trained for it carefully, visiting the grounds whenever the opportunity offers and practicing from all angles, he is bound to do more for his team than can be achieved by the haphazard selection of different men during the progress of the match. And those converted tries count.

JAMES BAYS AND VANCOUVER DRAW

Close, Hard Hockey Match at Royal Park—Locals Hold Speedy Visitors Down to Even Score

Through a continuous downpour of rain, the initial hockey match of the season in the provincial championship series, yesterday resulted in a draw of 3-all, the Vancouver team tying the score with the J. B. A. A. boys in the last few minutes of play when it was almost so dark that the ball could not be seen by the defenders.



At the conclusion of the first half the Bays had a lead of 1 goal to nil. Craddock accepted, a splendid pass from Schwengers and scored.
The second session produced more even play, each team working hard, the J. B. A. A. boys making an excellent showing against these league champions. The Vancouver team, however, was in the best condition but the effective individual playing of the locals saved the score from reaching any larger dimensions. Schwengers, playing on the forward line, showed his usual speed. The forward line played very well for Victoria, the half-backs being a trifle weak on driving. The local players
Vancouver had an excellent combination, which was perplexing for the local players.
With the score standing 3-2 in the locals' favor and darkness fast falling in the last two minutes of play, the Vancouver team made a rush, which resulted in the tying of the score. The Bays claim that this goal was made from offside and it is possible that a protest may result. The ball was sent through so quickly that the three backs of Bays could not see it in the gloom.
The next game of the series is to be played in Vancouver next Saturday between Vancouver and the Victoria team.

On Friday last the opening night of the new Empress theatre on Government street, the first lady who entered, Mrs. W. Ferris, was given a pair of silk centre pieces, other little surprises for the ladies will be given at the up to date picture show house during the coming season.

Wheelbarrows

We are now booking orders for January delivery on the complete line of the Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., the largest makers in the world. Give your orders in now whilst the price is low.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Lbty.
Wholesale Distributors
VICTORIA VANCOUVER **RAMLOOPS**

DO YOU SHOOT?

If so, we can surely interest you, and cordially invite you to visit us.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Are our specialties. We like "Gun Talk." Come in, if only to let us tell you about our best and most reliable English and American manufactures.

GUNSMITH
ETC.

J. R. COLLISTER
Successor to J. Barnsley & Co.

1321 GOVT ST
PHONE 643

Sweaters! Sweaters!

We have on display in our window a fine lot of Sweaters and Sweater Coats

Sweaters, \$5.00 to \$1.00
Sweater Coats, \$4.00 to \$2.25
Call in and let us show you our stock.

PEDEN BROS. 920 GOVERNMENT STREET
Opposite Weiler's

DOUGLAS STREET SNAPS

LARGE CORNER, Burnside, only per foot \$40.00
BURNSIDE, close to Douglas, acreage, at per 1-2 acre \$1,200
7 ACRES, near Burnside road, car line extension, good land. Will subdivide well \$2,250
PANDORA ST.—Corner of Quadra, 60x120; improved, the best buy on Pandora; only \$16,500

Bagshawe & Co.

Rooms 10 and 11, Green Block. 1216 Broad St. (Opp. Colonist Bldg.)

BELVEDERE

BELVEDERE

Within Walking Distance of the City Hall

The part of the City which will Grow in Beauty and Value

What will these be worth when Victoria has a population of 100,000?



KEY MAP

BELVEDERE

With the Grading and Filling of the Spring Ridge Gravel Pits and

The Building of the New High School, Great Changes

Will

Take Place in This Part of the City of Victoria

THE PRICES for Belvedere are from \$200 to \$450 per lot
Terms \$50 cash, Bal. \$15 mo.

One Hundred and Twenty Lots Sold Since Nov. 1st, 1910
The Best Buy in the City of Victoria

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.
618 TROUNCE AVENUE :: :: PHONE 1888 :: :: VICTORIA, B. C.



"Show Me The Initials—Please"

The initials "B&K" which we print in red on every sack of B&K Rolled Oats that leaves our mills, mean more to you than it does to us. It is your guarantee that the oats are grown in the finest oats district in the world, that they have been carefully milled, are free from hulls, cost less than ordinary oats and have a delightful flavor—much nicer than any other kind on the market. We therefore ask every woman before buying

B&K EXTRA CREAM ROLLED OATS

Most Economical
No Hulls
Cotton Bag
35c

to see that our trade-mark is on the sack—otherwise you will be disappointed. The "B&K" flavor will certainly tickle your palate—the first plate of "B&K" porridge will make you one of our regular customers for life, it's so nice and toothsome. You get more for your money when you buy a sack of B&K Rolled Oats—you get more oats—better oats—cleaner oats. Buy a bag to-day. Go to your grocer to-day and order a sack. And look for the initials in red.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Limited
Victoria, Westminster, Vancouver, Nelson, Rossland, Strathcona, Calgary



LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine
Worcestershire

"The World's Favorite"

For more than 70 years,
Lea & Perrins' Sauce has
delighted the
epicures of five
continents
—and is
to-day the
most fam-
ous sauce
in the world.



J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL.

Canadian Agents.

Established 1857. 24

CHANGES IN THE FIFTH REGIMENT

Major Ridgway Wilson Who
Has Long Held Post of Ad-
jutant Takes Command of
No. 3 Company

Some changes have been made in the Fifth Regiment C. G. A. A regimental order issued yesterday by Lieut. Col. A. W. Currie, officer commanding, posts Major W. Ridgway Wilson to the command of No. 3 company, relieving Major S. Booth, who recently took the post of paymaster. Lieut. P. T. Stern has been posted as acting adjutant and will take over the duties of the adjutant at once. The regimental order follows:

1. Discharged—The following non-com. officers and men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regiment effective for this date: No. 35 Sergt. W. Rochefort, No. 328 Gnr. E. M. Anderson, No. 285 Gnr. A. Thomas, No. 228 Gnr. D. M. Campbell, No. 256 Gnr. Clive Cameron, No. 237 Bomb. J. E. Sears, No. 212 Gnr. A. Wood, No. 228 Gnr. D. M. Mayall, No. 200 Gnr. D. Leckie.

2. Promotion—The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following promotion in No. 1 company: To be Sergeant, No. 34 Corp'l. W. B. Gordon, vice Sergt. C. E. Berkeley, deceased.

3. Transfer—The following man is transferred from the regimental staff to No. 3 company, and will assume the number opposite his name: No. 277 Gnr. Thos. Young.

4. Returned to duty—The following men having returned for duty are transferred to their company from the suspended list: No. 284 Gnr. C. R. Harrison, No. 210 Gnr. A. Lindsay.

5. Enlisted—The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 73 Gnr. Tom Briar, 11-11-10.

6. Command—Major W. Ridgway-Wilson is posted to and will assume charge of No. 3 company from this date; Major S. Booth will take necessary steps to hand over all stores and equipment.

7. Acting adjutant—Until further orders the duties of adjutant will be performed by Lieutenant P. T. Stern, during which time he will be relieved from duty with No. 3 company.

WAS SMUGGLER OFF YORKSHIRE COAST

Capt. Jack Millar, Now in Victoria,
Tells of How He Formerly Ran
Contraband from North Sea.

Capt. Jack Millar, one of the last of the noted Robin Hood's Bay smugglers who made the lives of the coastguards a trouble of the coast of Yorkshire in the eighties arrived in Victoria a few days ago. He was engaged for years, of other smuggling families of the Yorkshire coast, in running rum, brandy and tobacco, bought from the Dutch "coopers," the floating groghops which came off to the British fishing fleets in the North Sea. The Dutch vessels laden with contraband made a practice of joining the Hull, Whitby and other Yorkshire fishing fleets at sea and the smugglers went off with the fishing fleets and stocked with liquors and tobacco. They knew every reef, every little bay and nook of the Yorkshire coast and many a boatload of contraband they brought ashore.

Capt. Millar said yesterday in recalling the old smuggling days: "I remember one time I went out with the Red Cross fishing fleet—that was one of the well known 'full' fleets—we got hold of a Dutch 'cooper' in the North Sea and got two or three hogheads of brandy and a couple of hundredweight of shag tobacco. We ran into the coast with this and were hailed by the coastguards. We turned and, dropping the oars, made sail, with the coastguards after us. We managed to elude them, though, for the smugglers know the little nooks far better than the revenue officers and we got our contraband ashore. We took it to a farmhouse and buried it in a haystack, afterward distributing it. There was always a good market, the liquors finding a ready sale in the waterfront 'pubs.' The duty on the shag tobacco then was four shillings a pound, and we paid but is 9d for it, so when we sold the couple of hundredweight at 3s 6d per pound we made a rich profit. On one occasion, one of the revenue sloops sank our boat, and we lost our stuff; but we all managed to swim ashore and get away."

Kurds and Persians Fight
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Fighting occurred today between troops and Persian Kurds near Passava. The Kurds lost 50 men, killed and wounded.

Smallpox Scourges Indians
-CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 19.—Ninety-three Indians at the Arapahoe Indian reservation have died of smallpox within four days. The disease is manifested in its most malignant form. Officials in charge of the reservation are fighting valiantly to halt the sweep of the pestilence.

Mrs. Schenck Indicted
WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenck, charged with administering arsenic to her millionaire husband, John O. Schenck, was indicted by the grand jury of Ohio county today. Before the grand jury was sent out to consider the case, attorneys for Mrs. Schenck urged that a continuance be granted because no preliminary hearing had been held. The Court overruled that motion.

Established Financial Real Estate and Insurance Business Wanted

By One of The Largest Canadian
Trust Companies

The Continuance of the Services of Present
Owner of the Business as Manager to Be
Optional on the Part of the Vendor

Address IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE BOX A 428 Colonist

BRIDGE STREET AND KING EDWARD AVENUE

HARRY T. DEVINE

Begs to announce that he has received instructions from the

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

To Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, MONDAY, NOV. 21,
at 10 o'clock a.m., in Pender Hall, cor. Pender and Howests.

About 350 Lots in that portion of District 526 bounded on the north by 20th Avenue,
on the south by 25th Avenue, on the east by Ontario Street,
and on the west by Oak Street.

The Following are the Blocks and Lots:

SOUTH VANCOUVER

Block	Lots	Block	Lots
581	1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 29, 30.	623	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32.
582	5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 36.	624	1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 29, 30.
583	3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32.	661	5, 6, 16, 17, 22, 23, 26, 27.
584	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32.	662	1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28.
601	1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30.	663	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 27.
602	3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 36.	664	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24.
603	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32.	681	1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27.
604	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32.	682	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30.
621	3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31.	683	3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27.
622	5, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 36.	684	3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.

POINT GREY

Block	Lots	Block	Lots
580A	1, 2, 4, 5.	677	3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25.
600A	1, 2, 3, 6.	678	3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20.
620A	3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13.	679	7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 20.
658	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18.	680	3, 4, 6, 15, 16, 20, 21, 28, 29, 33, 34.
659	3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17.		
660	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, 29, 32.		

TERMS OF SALE: One quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 6 per cent. If the Purchasers desire to build, one house only to each lot, to cost not less than One Thousand Dollars.

This building condition applies to all lots with the exception of those on King Edward Avenue, where no house of a less value than Two Thousand Dollars can be erected.

Plans and further particulars can be obtained from

HARRY T. DEVINE,
Auctioneer
437 SEYMOUR ST.

A. H. NICHOL,
Townsite Agent,
C. P. R.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Just arrived a full line of
**Xmas Photographic
Calendar Mounts
and Pads**
for 1911. Call and see them before they are all picked over, at
**Maynard's Photo
Stock House**
710 PENDER ST. Phone 2-360.

Burnside Road

Lots 52816 on future carline, well situated. This property should double in value as soon as work starts on the new carline, which should be early in the new year. Price:
Inside Lots, each \$500
Corner Lots, each \$525
Very easy terms.

Marriott & Fellows

Phone 945. 615 TROUCE AVE.

Bonds Readily Sold

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The promptness with which British investors absorbed the issue of \$5,000,000 Kansas City Terminal railway bonds, the bidding for which closed yesterday, has indicated the readiness of the investing public to take American securities. The list was open only twenty-four hours when the issue was over-subscribed. The continent applied for a portion of the issue, which was quoted at one-half per cent premium.

Cumberland has now a public night school.

FORT STREET

60 x 120

Close to Quadra Street with
Good Six Room House

\$16,500

Lev. Bick

BROAD STREET

FORT STREET

Lot, 60 x 120, next to corner of Quadra Street, with double frontage on Fort and Mears Streets.

PRICE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—

\$18,000 on Terms

PLUMMER & RIDEOUT

Real Estate Financial Agents Money to Loan

118 Pemberton Block

Phone 2392

Advertise in the Colonist

WOULD PROTECT STREET PAVEMENTS

City Will Seek Understanding
With B. C. Electric Company
as to Entrance of Latter on
Paved Thoroughfares

With the view of securing from the B. C. Electric company some understanding relative to contemplated entrance by the company upon streets which have been paved, or which are about to be paved, the city solicitor will confer with Mr. A. T. Goward, local manager of the company, and endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement. Mayor Morley, at Friday night's meeting of the streets committee, pointed out that the city has this year passed a number of orders for paving. It was rumored that the company contemplated running a line along Quadra street, one of the thoroughfares on which the city will make an early start on paving work. It would be a great hardship if the company after a pavement had been laid, should decide to construct a line, thus necessitating the tearing up of the pavement.

Alderman Langley believed there would be no difficulty in securing legislation which would prevent the company having a free hand. Even street railway corporations have to show some consideration for the rights of the public.

They mayor stated that he had no idea of acting in haste, but doubting it would be possible to secure from the company some idea of what its future plans are in regard to extensions, and both city and company could then govern themselves accordingly. After the management had been interviewed, a deputation from the council might wait upon the government.

Alderman Langley believed the city has never taken an attitude of hostility towards the company, but it has a perfect right to criticize the company's methods when such were contrary to the public's interests.

The city solicitor will be instructed to wait upon Mr. Goward.

CAPT. BALCOM GETS A SILVER CUP

Norwegian Government Sends Reward
for Rescue by Schooner Agnes G.
Donahue of Crew of Solglimt

Capt. Reuben Balcom of this city has received a silver cup, suitably inscribed, from the Norwegian government as a reward for the rescue of part of the crew of 75 of the Norwe-

gian sailing and trading steamer Solglimt. Capt. Bull, who was wrecked on a reef off the June Marston islands to the south of the Indian ocean, in November, 1898. Capt. Balcom was in command of the sailing schooner Agnes G. Donahue, owned by a syndicate of Victorians which went to the Marston, Kerguelen, Croze's and other groups at the edge of Antarctica to hunt for seals, and in company with the schooner Beatrice L. Corkum, also owned here, in command of Capt. Gittart, he came upon the wreck of the Solglimt piled on a reef at the Marston. The Norwegians had been marooned on the desolate island for thirty-one days when the sealers came and their provisions were almost exhausted. They had been living on the bird life which abounds on the islands. Part of the 75 shipwrecked Norwegians were taken on board the Agnes G. Donahue and part on the Beatrice L. Corkum, and the two schooners sailed for Port Natal to land the company. They lost a month in the height of the sealing season in consequence. Capt. Bull arranged with Capt. Balcom to pay \$2,500 for being taken to Port Natal, and the Norwegian company also gave \$250 to be divided among the sealers.

Capt. Balcom has just received as a reward from the government, a fine silver cup. This cup, sent through the Norwegian consul at Halifax, in recognition of the rescue of the crew of the Solglimt, is inscribed in Norwegian, telling the particulars of the services rendered by Capt. Balcom.

COMMITTEE FAVORS AN OPEN THEATRE

New Scheme for Playhouse for
Victoria Eliminates Any Particular
Theatrical Interest

If the by-law which will again be submitted to the ratepayers in connection with the erection here of an up-to-date theatre is carried out Victoria will have an open theatre in which attractions of any theatrical organization can show. After considerable consideration the special theatre committee composed of Mayor Morley, Aldermen Sargison and Macle, and Mr. Simon Leiser, have evolved a scheme differing from those formerly proposed. This scheme was finally adopted at a meeting of the committee held yesterday in the Mayor's office. Briefly, it is as follows: The city to guarantee bonds to an equal amount of subscriptions raised, the Kluge, Erlanger and

Cort interests to be eliminated and the trustees to be appointed will go ahead with the securing of a site and erection of the theatre.

Mr. Leiser stated that he was confident subscriptions to the amount of \$75,000 can be secured. If the city guarantees bonds to an equal amount there will be \$150,000 for all purposes. The committee believes that this

proposition will be favored by the ratepayers, and if the city council approves of the idea a by-law will be prepared and submitted at the forthcoming civic elections.

Recently the mayor wired Mr. John Cort to ascertain if he would make a similar proposition towards the new theatre as that made by Klaw & Erlanger, subscribe \$10,000, take a lease

of the new house for ten years at an annual rental of 5 per cent of the amount invested. Mr. Cort has not made any reply other than acknowledging receipt of the telegram and the committee now feels that the only course is to have an open house.

Vancouver's police force is declared to be numerically inadequate.

That Hermetically Sealed Opinion

About Victoria being "No Good, No How" is not so much in evidence in these days. The "Knockers" have given place to "Boosters," and Victoria is at last coming into its own. It had to come. Victoria, "The City Beautiful," "The City of Certainties," and of several other good things, is now showing that spirit of ginger that has built up so many good towns in the short space of a few years. Victoria Real Estate today is the cheapest in the West, and Victoria's future is the brightest in the West. Property values in every section of the city will enhance rapidly. Buy Now and Get in with the Winners.

DOUGLAS STREET

56 x 110 feet, close to Queen's Avenue, vacant. Price ... \$8,000
127 feet frontage close to the Fountain. Large House, well rented. This will cut up into three large lots which would sell readily at \$4,500 each. Price ... \$10,000
Corner, close in, 48 x 135 feet, revenue producing. Price ... \$20,000
60 x 110, south of Queen's Avenue, with Two-Storey House. Price ... \$15,000

BURNSIDE ROAD CAR-LINE

One-third Acre, close to Douglas Street, the cheapest property on this thoroughfare. Price ... \$1,000
60 x 120, near Alpha, vacant. Price ... \$650
Corner, close to Douglas Street, 122 feet on the Burnside Road by 144 in the intersecting street. Price ... \$1,575
Double Corner, 100 x 130, vacant. Price ... \$1,200
Fifty Foot Lots, fronting on the car line, good location. Price, on easy terms, each ... \$500

ACREAGE

Thirty-three Acres and one-third, facing on the Colquitz River and Portage Inlet. Investigate this. Price ... \$50,000
Seven Acres, just off the Burnside Road. B. C. El. Ry. surveyed through the property. Easy clearing. Five acres of the best fruit land, one and a half acres of good bottom land. Small creek runs through the property. One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years. Price ... \$2,100
Elk Lake. Five acres, with good slope to the lake. Fine land. Price, per acre ... \$250
Good Terms Can Be Arranged on Any of the Above Properties

MARRIOTT & FELLOWS

Phone 645

619 Trounce Avenue

Saskatoon

59 Lots
Left
200
Lots
Sold

THE CITY
OF
WONDERFUL
PROGRESS

\$125
Per Lot
\$5 Cash
\$3 Per
Month

We have sold a very large number of these Saskatoon lots, and the few that are left should all go tomorrow.

Be Here Early Monday Morning

These lots are within twenty minutes' walk of the postoffice, adjoin the beautiful grounds of the Saskatchewan University, are high, dry and level, and command a splendid view of the city.

No wonder they sell rapidly. Saskatoon has over sixteen thousand people, and is growing faster than any city in Canada.

You Cannot Fail to Make Money on These Lots

We believe that long before you have finished paying for your lots in this subdivision, you will be able to sell at four or five times the price you are now paying.

The B.C. Realty Co.

623 Trounce Ave. Phone 2443



Saskatoon

59 Lots
Left
200
Lots
Sold

THE CITY
OF
WONDERFUL
PROGRESS

\$125
Per Lot
\$5 Cash
\$3 Per
Month

Remember, Saskatoon is not a prospective town; it is a solid Western city with more railways running in and out of it than any city west of Winnipeg.

It is a wholesale centre—over fifty permanently located wholesale houses.

There are fifteen chartered banks.

Six magnificent schools.

Fifteen fine churches.

And the Provincial Government are spending millions on a University that, when completed, will be one of the most magnificent educational institutions on the continent.

The lots we offer you adjoin the University grounds.

The Price is \$125 Per Lot, \$5 Cash and \$3 Per Month

Only 59 Lots to Sell
Call Early Monday

An investment of \$70.00 in two lots may be the beginning of a fortune for you.

The B.C. Realty Co.

623 Trounce Ave. Phone 2443

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

HALF-ACRE LOTS—A number of half-acre lots in North End, commanding splendid view, excellent building property. Prices from \$700 per lot up. Terms: one-quarter cash, one-quarter annually at 7 per cent.

Cowichan Lake—308 acres, with excellent water frontage, all fenced, house and outbuildings. Two creeks run through the property, and the proposed Canadian Northern route runs through the land. Terms can be arranged. Price per acre, \$75.
Also 288 Acres adjoining the above, with lake frontage. Price, per acre, on terms, \$50.
N.B.—Both the above properties are subject to logging rights held by the Chemainus Saw Mill Co.

Yates Street—One of the Best Corners, 60 x 120. Price \$15,500.

Herald Street—Between Government and Douglas, One Lot, 60 x 120, with two buildings, always rented. Price, on terms, \$15,000.

Harbinger Avenue—Three Large Lots, one on corner, commanding a magnificent view. This street has permanent sidewalks and will soon be paved. Price \$4,500. One-third cash, balance annually at 7 per cent.

PANDORA STREET—Close in, One Lot, 50 x 120, with three-story brick building. Price \$18,000, on easy terms.

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

INVESTORS!

BE SHREWD AND LOOK THESE BUYS UP

BROUGHTON STREET—Close to Quadra, 60 x 120, and Good House, producing \$25 per month. Terms: One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price \$6,500.
DISCOVERY STREET—Corner Blanchard, 120 x 120, and Cottage renting for \$30. Terms: One-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent. Price \$9,000.
DOUGLAS STREET—Next to corner of Pembroke, 55 x 110, and Dwelling renting for \$25 per month. Terms: One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price \$10,000.
FORT STREET—East of Vancouver, 30 x 120, vacant. Price, on suitable terms, \$8,000.
GOVERNMENT STREET—Double corner, 120 x 120. Terms: \$25,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent. Only \$75,000.
HERALD STREET—unimproved, 60 x 120, in wholesale district. Terms: One-half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price \$10,500.

Successor to
P. R. Brown, Ltd.

P. R. BROWN

Successor to
P. R. Brown, Ltd.

Money to Loan.

Fire Insurance Written.

Stores and Offices to Rent.

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

THE BEST

And choicest Residential parcel in the city, 1/2 an acre of beautiful building lots, will cut up into three large lots. Terms, \$1,200 cash, balance, \$500 every six months. \$4,500

Yates Street

30 x 120

Revenue Producing

\$6,500. GOOD TERMS

Pandora St.

First-Class Corner,

60 x 120,

Will Increase Rapidly

\$16,500. EASY TERMS

Cormorant and Pandora Streets

Between Douglas and Broad. Frontage of 80 feet on both sides. Ideal location for wholesale, garage, or retail business. Call and see us about this before it goes.

EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent at a nominal yearly sum.

PEMBERTON & SON

FORT AND BROAD

For Quick Sale

Sixty Feet on Douglas Street at \$650 per foot. This is the Best Buy on the Street

FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

Head Offices, LINEHAM & CO., Jordan River.



P17.—Here's a special buy: large lot, facing on 3 streets. \$3,000 cash will handle this. See us at once. Revenue producing.

No. 436.—Here you are, right in the business section, 100 feet frontage on main street, corner lot, \$2,500 cash. Revenue producing.

Canadian-American Realty Co.

1204 Douglas Street

Fred Carne, Manager

Phone 2151

Special

750 ACRES ON SOOKE RIVER

The new railroad cuts right through them; some cleared land, others river flat river bench and timber, many million feet. 150 acres at \$25 per acre, 270 acres at \$30 per acre, 307 acres at \$40 per acre.

Apply
Sooke Real Estate Office

Advertise in the Daily Colonist

W. H. ELLIS

1122 Government St., Hidden Bldg.

SUBURBAN ACREAGE

10 ACRES—Holland Ave., Strawberry, six acres cleared, all under fence, \$500 per acre, on easy terms.

10 ACRES, at the foot of Mt. Douglas, on the through road, all cleared and cultivated, with in 100 feet of Cordova Bay beach, \$400 per acre, on easy terms.

32 ACRES—Near Royal Oak, all cultivated and under fence, modern house, with hot and cold water in bath, one of the most complete suburban homes with acreage in the market, to be sold at cost price to the owner upon very liberal terms. This is one of the very cheapest suburban buys in the market. The price for the whole property is almost represented in the value of the acreage alone.

20 ACRES—At Colwood, within easy distance of railway station at \$165 per acre. A bargain.

DALLAS ROAD frontage, and Beacon Hill frontage, near Lindsay road, at absolutely bargain prices.

SHAWNIGAM LAKE, Cobble Hill, Mill Dam and Beach, 100 acre, of from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Ten-acre blocks near Saanich Arm and Cobble Hill Station for \$1,000 each, on easy terms.

RESIDENCES from \$2,000 to \$100,000.

BUSINESS and SEMI-BUSINESS properties. Waterfronts on Victoria Harbor, and acreage within city limits, suitable for subdivision, temporary auditions at figures that will assure handsome profits.

W. H. ELLIS

1122 Government St., Phone 840.

HERBERT S. LOTT.

Phone 1224. Head of Trade Bldg. NIAGARA STREET, CLOSE TO CAR, two buildings, 100 x 120, with fruit trees, in full bearing. Price \$12,750.

A BARGAIN

TWO CORNER LOTS ON QUADRA ST.

With three revenue producing Houses.

Price for all \$7,500

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Real Estate and Insurance

1007 Government Street

176 Acres

On the Saanich—Electric Railway Route. For Quick Sale

\$75 PER ACRE

E. WHITE

604 Broughton Street

Nice house on fronting on Beacon Hill Park, and lot runs through to next street, on easy terms. Price \$6,500. (to suit.)
A business lot on Johnson St., where the bridge will be, easy terms. \$12,500.
Nice lot in Oak Bay, \$235.
To Let—6 room house, \$20.00.

A. GILSON

Phone 1386. P. O. Box 465. Real Estate Agent. 704 YATES ST.

A Startling Bargain

120 Acres, near Sooke Harbor, and right on the main road for \$1,800 cash—

GRUBB & LETTS

Suite 5 and 6, Green Block

Opposite Colonist Office

The Best Buying in Victoria

"We Lead the Way, Others Follow"

DOUGLAS STREET CORNER, 100 ft. square, will produce \$100 income monthly. Price \$36,000; one-third cash, balance easy.

CORMORANT STREET—Between Douglas and Blanchard, 2 lots 60 x 120 each, revenue producing. Price \$25,000; one-third cash; balance one and two years at 7 per cent.

DISCOVERY STREET to Pembroke Street, 60 x 240 x 60; between Government and Douglas Street; income \$100 per month. Price \$21,000; one-third cash, balance one, two and three years at 7 per cent. We are owners of many good business properties. You will make money by seeing us.

J. E. SMART & CO.

Suite 405-6 Pemberton Block

T. C. JOHNSTON, Manager Real Estate Dept.

Phone 1104

VIEW STREET

Between Douglas and Quadra.

60 x 120

\$15,500

Terms. This is Positively the Best Buy on

VIEW STREET

H. P. Winsby

Telephones 714 or R2378

Office No. 8, 1122 Government Street, Upstairs Hidden Block

GOVERNMENT STREET

CORNER OF DISCOVERY—120 feet on Government, opposite C. P. R. freight tracks, and close to proposed terminus on Douglas Street of Saanich extension of B. C. Electric line. The march of progress is gradually driving Chinatown off our main thoroughfare, and while Government Street frontage, six blocks south of above corner is selling for \$3,000 per foot frontage, this fine wholesale site can be bought for a short time only for

Per Front Foot \$300

Or will sell 30 feet at same rate.

APPLY THE OWNER,

A. G. SARGISON

Room 4, Promis Block, Telephones, L 1035, 1033

Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 715

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



Beautiful Home

Overlooking Victoria Arm—Seven-roomed. Modern. Two-storey Shingled Dwelling, almost new, on fine graded road, convenient sidewalks, one block from car line on Catherine Street.

The rooms include: Vestibule, cloak-room, hall, drawing-room, den, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and scullery on the lower floor; three bedrooms, with closets, bathroom, toilet and linen room up-stairs.

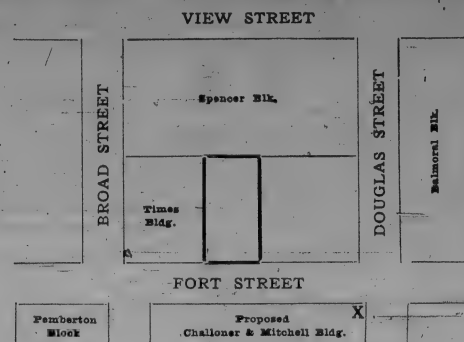
The house was exceptionally well built for owner. Stone foundation, large basement, with stationery wash tubs, large open-grate in drawing-room, well ventilated and first-class plumbing throughout. Heated with hot-air furnace.

PRICE \$5,000—Easy Terms

Telephone 30

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS Established 1890

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.



WE WILL SELL THIS CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR

\$90,000

Terms: \$15,000 cash. Balance in yearly instalments of \$15,000 each. Interest, Six per cent.

Or to buyers who will erect a substantial and suitable building, arrangements can be made whereby the whole of the purchase price of \$90,000 may remain on mortgage.

Swinerton & Musgrave

Real Estate Agents

1206 Government Street

WE HAVE CORNERED AN Attractive Apartment House Site

Facing Open Park. 60x120 cor. Broughton and Quadra

Price \$10,000 Easy Terms

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

Cor. Broughton and Langley Streets

Phone 1518

DOUGLAS STREET

Fire, Marine and

ARTHUR COLES

Accident Insurance.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office.

Telephone 65

I Have 30 Feet on Douglas Street at

\$700 Per Foot

Easy Terms—Apply

E. A. Harris & Co.

Telephone 1086

1109 Langley Street

TIMBER

44 SECTIONS, Spruce and Cedar. 11,000 feet per Acre guaranteed. \$5.00 per Acre.

TO LET—Furnished and Unfurnished Houses

Government Street

Double Corner, 100 feet square, just below the Brewery, revenue producing. Terms: 1-3 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Per front foot, only \$200

WILLIAM MONTEITH

Real Estate Loans Insurance

Chancery Chambers 1218 Langley Street

Watch Pandora Ave.

Property on this street is better buying than View Street the same distance from Douglas Street.

We have a 60 foot lot, 2 lots off Douglas Street for \$200 per foot less than corresponding property on View Street.

Currie & Power

1214 Douglas Street. Phone 1466

Big Douglas Street Bargain

An improved corner lot, producing a revenue. PRICE \$16,000 On Easy Terms

Heisterman Forman Company

Phone 55

1207 Government St.

Swinton & Pritchard

Room 1 Finch Block, Yates St. Fort Street Lot, 60x120, with house, renting for \$30 per month, close to business centre. Price terms \$17,500 Queen's Avenue Lot, 60x120, between Blanchard and Quadra. Price, good terms \$2,000 Two Lots with modern 9-roomed house on Fernwood Road, close to Yates Street. Good terms. A snap at \$7,500

Salt Water Front

300 Acres with over 1/2 mile salt water front, on good harbor with deep water, sandy beach, good land, with road at back of entire block, three minutes walk from E. & N. railway. Price \$38 per acre, half cash.

Also, 105 acres, 10 acres under cultivation, 20 acres easily cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings, five minutes walk from station, \$6,000, easy terms

Owner, P. O. Box 1075, Victoria.

30 Feet on Johnson Street

Adjoining the Queen's Hotel, at \$650 per foot. Easy terms.

R. B. PUNNETT

Telephone 1119, P. O. Drawer 785, Room 16, Mahon Bldg., Victoria.

We Have the Exclusive Sale of the Following Douglas St. Snaps

Corner Douglas and Discovery Streets, lot 752, opposite the new B. C. E. R. terminals, 120 feet on Douglas street. This is good for a quick profit at \$40,000

Corner Douglas and Bay Streets, 108 feet square, opposite the new Bank of Commerce \$40,000

Corner Douglas and Burdette Streets, lots 96 and 97, 120 feet square, at \$72,000

Douglas Street, Opp. Union Club, 30 x 120, easy terms at \$21,000

Do not buy until you look into these. Do not forget if you want a residence lot that we have a few left on Durban street, and Woodland Drive, close to Richardson street and Linden avenue, at from \$750 to \$1000 each.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1888

Lot on Government Street, between Queen's and Bay, \$5,250
30 Feet on Humboldt Street \$6,750
161 Feet on Bay, 224 feet deep, between Government and Rock Bay \$21,000

Apply to

A. W. JONES, LIMITED

1012 BROAD STREET

MONDAY MONEY MAKERS

Business Properties

YATES STREET, 30 x 120, close to Vancouver, \$6,000

PANDORA, 60 x 120, between Blanchard and Quadra. Revenue, \$60 monthly \$15,000

BURNSIDE ROAD RESIDENTIAL—We own and control the Best Property on this great future thoroughfare. The newly announced car-line means sure and quick profits to those purchasing immediately. Choice big Building Lots from \$500

On Easy Terms.

Tracksell Anderson & Co.

Broad and Trounce.

Phone 1722

BROAD STREET PROPERTY

Below the Market Value

On Monday morning we can sell a Corner lot 60 x 120 on Broad Street for \$42,000 Easy terms. It is worth \$1,000 per foot.

We can sell 30 x 120, with new building, rented for \$215 per month, for \$32,000 \$11,500 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER.

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

Douglas St. Corner

120 x 120. CLOSE-IN PROPERTY, \$38,000.

HOWELL & SELFE

Phone 1780

1219 Langley Street

View St. Special

Half lot west of Quadra Street, with good house

Price for Quick Sale \$7,500

NATIONAL REALTY CO.

A. S. ASHWELL, Manager.

Phone 1166.

843a Government Street.

DAINTY DRAPES

Art Muslins, 40 inches wide, all shades, yard 15c, 12 1/2c and 10c.

White Coin Spot Muslin, per yd., 20c and 15c.

White Fancy Figured Muslin, 12 1/2c to 20c.

White Madras Muslin, very wide, lovely patterns, yard, 25c and 20c.

Cream Madras, white and solid colors, ranging from 50c to 25c.

Madras Muslin, double fold with tassel fringe, of both sides, yard 35c.

Art Serims, a truly lovely range, many different colorings. Per yard, 25c and 20c.

Wrappettes—Grand values, all the latest colorings, per yard, 15c and 12 1/2c.

Heavy Weight Wrappettes for Kimonos, etc.; blue, pink, grey and red; per yard 20c.

See us for Christmas Gift Goods—an unrivalled display. Lowest prices.

E. E. Wescott

Direct Importer.
549 Yates St. Telephone 28

Union S.S. Company of B. C., Ltd.

Direct Service Between Vancouver and STEWART

The favorite passenger steamer "Camosun"

Leaves Vancouver every Wednesday 9 a.m.
Arrives Stewart every Friday afternoon
Leaves Stewart every Saturday 9 a.m.
Arrives Vancouver every Tuesday 9 a.m.
Tickets from Victoria at 1455 Wharf street. Telephone 1164.



During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River, this Company's Stages operate between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight and passengers.

For further information apply.
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, W. P. & Y. R.
405 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Southern California
Leaving Victoria at 8 a.m. Nov. 29, 30.
R.R. QUEEN'S CITY OF MICHIGAN
THROUGH SERVICE
Leaves Seattle 10 a.m. Nov. 29, 30.
ARRIVES at PORTLAND, Nov. 29, 30.
Leaves Portland 10 a.m. Nov. 29, 30.
ARRIVES at SEASIDE, Nov. 29, 30.
Leaves Seaside 10 a.m. Nov. 29, 30.
ARRIVES at SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29, 30.
For further information obtain folder.

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I was entirely cured after three months' use of it."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills and creates radiant, buoyant, fondle health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

On the Waterfront

PRINCESS MARY HAS HER TRIALS

New Steamer for C. P. R. Coasting Service Makes a Knot More Than Contract Called for on Trial Runs

PRINCESS ROYAL ON VANCOUVER ROUTE

Will Start Service Tonight Replacing Charmer and Continue Until Arrival of Princess Adelaide—Tees Leaves

The trials of the new steamer Princess Mary, built by Bow, McLachlan & Co. of Paisley, for the C. P. R. service on the east coast of Vancouver Island from Victoria (which took place on Friday on the Clyde were highly successful. The new steamer made her trial runs at an average speed of fifteen knots an hour when loaded. As the contract made with the builders by the C. P. R. called for a speed of four knots an hour in service the trials showed a good margin of speed. The Princess Mary, a steel twin-screw steamer larger than the company's Princess Beatrice, was built to the highest class at Lloyd's, and is of the most modern type of passenger and freight steamers. She is 210 feet in length, 40 feet beam at the deck, 37 feet on the waterline, and depth of 18 feet. The deckhouses and decks are of steel throughout, well sub-divided. The stateroom accommodation is of the highest class and an excellent dining room is finished in mahogany and satwood and the smoking room, social hall, etc., are done in hardwood.

The steamer Princess Royal of the C. P. R. came off the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot yesterday after being overhauled and repaired and tonight she will replace the steamer Charmer on the night run from Victoria to Vancouver. The Charmer is to be retired from the ferry service and will be extensively overhauled for use as a special steamer. The Princess Royal will be continued in this service until the middle of next month, when, following the arrival from the Clyde of the steamer Princess Adelaide, which is due about December 10th, that vessel will take up the night run to Vancouver.

The steamer Tees of the C. P. R. will continue on the Quatsino and way ports. She will have a fair cargo and a good complement of passengers.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

SEATTLE, Nov. 19.—Arrived, str. Olympia, Tacoma; Edith, Skagway. Sailed, U. S. S. Manzanita, Gray's Harbor; str. Queen, Tacoma; Buckman, San Francisco; Titan, Tacoma; A. G. Lindsay, Valdez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Arrived, str. Roanoke, Astoria; Setos, Hamburg; schrs. Defender, Hana, Virginia, Portland; Hugh Hogan, Coos Bay; bark. Chas. Gouard, Rotterdam; R. P. Ribet, Honolulu; Tonala, Rotterdam. Sailed, str. Governor, Seattle; Capistrano, Gray's Harbor; Maverick, Portland; schrs. Snow and Burgess, Port Ludlow; Annie M. Campbell, Astoria; bark. Coronado, Astoria.

TACOMA, Nov. 19.—Arrived, Northwestern str. Kowloon, Sound ports; str. Queen, San Francisco; Sailed, str. Olympia, Seattle; P. bk. Notre Dame d'Arvon, Queenstown; Br. str. Suveric, Seattle; Jap. str. Mexico Maru, Seattle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Philadelphia, Southampton; Bluecher, Hamburg; Minnetonka, London; Arabia, Liverpool; Berlin, Naples; Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 17.—Sailed, str. Uranium, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 19.—Arrived, str. Paul, New York.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Martha Washington, New York.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Gothland, New York.

CHRISTIANSTAD, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Huls Olea, New York.

HARVEY, Nov. 19.—Sailed, La Bretonne, New York.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Pottsdam, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.—Sailed, New York, New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived, str. Louis, Southampton and Cherbourg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Kur-sick, Rotterdam.

KOBE, Nov. 19.—Arrived, Tenner, Tacoma for Liverpool.

LAS PALMAS, Nov. 19.—Arrived, Liverpool, San Francisco for Avonmouth.

GENOA, Nov. 19.—Arrived, Prinz Esmirne, New York.

BREMEN, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Frederich der Grosse, New York.

BOU LOGNE, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Pottsdam, Rotterdam, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Celtic, New York via Queenstown; Mauritania, New York.

GLASGOW, Nov. 19.—Sailed, Birkenhead, New York.

Storm at Cape.

A heavy storm prevailed at the entrance to the Straits yesterday. The storm signals were set all day. The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.
6 p. m.

Point Grey—Light rain; calm; 29.74; 44; sea smooth; no shipping.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; south-east wind; 29.74; 40; sea rough; no shipping.

Tatoush—Cloudy; southeast wind, 15 miles; 29.55; 46; sea rough; out, barque Notre Dame.

D'Arvon at 1.30 p. m.

Pachena—Cloudy; southeast wind; 29.30; 46; sea rough; no shipping.

Estevan—Cloudy; southeast wind; 29.55; 43; sea rough; no shipping.

Ikele—Cloudy; southeast wind; 29.94; 46; sea rough; no shipping.

Triangle—Overcast; south-east wind, 48 miles; 29.44; 45; sea rough; no shipping.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; southeast wind; 29.44; 48; sea smooth; no shipping.

wind blew at the rate of 48 miles an hour from the southeast. The tug Lorne went out during the storm with the French bark, Notre Dame d'Arvon, bound from Tacoma to Europe with a cargo of grain.

Adjusted Compasses

The C. P. R. steamer Princess Ena left the wharf yesterday at 3 p. m. for the outer harbor to have her compasses adjusted. The work was carried out by Capt. James and Jarvis of this city, and the vessel returned to the wharf at 2.45 p. m.

Bender Brothers Arrives

The schooner Bender Brothers, concerning which reports of disaster were circulated from Seattle, arrived there yesterday from Cape Nome. Aboard the Bender Brothers is B. B. Dobbs, a noted photographer, who has spent the past three years in the Bering Sea securing wonderful moving pictures of walrus and seal, walrus hunts, Arctic pastimes, etc. Mr. Dobbs is being by the Canadian club of New York, and the American Museum of Natural History.



Capt. J. D. S. Phillips of the R. M. S. Zealandia, has completed arrangements to take up the interests of the late Capt. F. W. Ambury in the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Co. and after taking the Zealandia back to Sydney he will return on the vessel as a passenger, accompanied by his family and will take up his residence in Vancouver. The vessel is managed by the company at that point.

Captain Left Behind

When the French bark Notre Dame d'Arvon sailed from Tacoma with wheat for the United Kingdom yesterday, Capt. H. Picard remained behind to entangle the maze of legalities connected with the vessel and her inland cargo, recently discharged at Vancouver. The vessel is carrying a cargo of wheat from Tacoma, having received 2,500 tons in less than two days, at the Balfour, Guthrie & Co. dock there. Shortly after the arrival of the Notre Dame d'Arvon at Vancouver the loss of Ambury, trouble arose over the cargo of wheat, and there was considerable delay before it could be discharged. Then it was only under a protest from the consignees, who claimed a certain discount for damage, which claim was contested by the skipper. The matter was brought into the courts of British Columbia and threatened to tie up the vessel for an indefinite period. Rather than inflict loss upon the owners, Capt. Picard offered to remain while the vessel proceeded to sea in charge of the chief officer who holds master's papers.

Raising Tug Hope

NANAIMO, Nov. 19.—The wrecking steamer Salvor arrived here last evening and today commenced operations for raising the tug Hope, which sank at her moorings at Hiram's wharf yesterday. Divers have been engaged all day fastening up hatches and port-holes. Tonight the vessel will be pumped free of water and it is expected that she will float with a favorable tide.

KUMERIC DUE FROM THE ORIENT

Weir Liner is Expected From Manila and Way Ports—Many Liners On Way Across Pacific to This Port

The steamer Kumeric of the Weir line is due from the Orient, from Manila, Hong Kong and the usual ports of call, with a heavy cargo of general freight. She left Yokohama on November 4th. The steamer Inaba Maru, which is now loading at Seattle will sail from the outer wharf on Tuesday outbound to the far east, and the steamer Sado Maru of the same line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is expected to arrive at the outer wharf on Wednesday from Kobe and Yokohama. Other steamers on the way across the Pacific to this port are the Protol-lus, of the Blue Funnel line, which left Yokohama on November 12th, and is expected at the outer wharf on Saturday next and the steamer Chicago Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the steamer Sado Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is taking the place of the steamer Marama in the Canadian-Australian service, will leave Sydney on Monday for this port. She is due here on December 13th.

PRINCE RUPERT BACK FROM NORTH

Brought News of Organization of Conservatives at the Grand Trunk Pacific Port—G. T. P. Officials Going North

The steamer Prince Rupert, Capt. Johnston, returned to port last night after a good trip with 72 first class and 45 second class passengers. Among those who arrived from the north were S. P. Warren and G. Miles Bailey, of New York, England. They spoke enthusiastically of the scenery viewed on the northern route and were much impressed with Prince Rupert harbor. Other passengers were Capt. Farra and Mr. and Mrs. Plantz of Prince Rupert, where Mr. Plantz is a prominent business man. When the steamer leaves early tomorrow morning for the north she will have as passengers Capt. C. H. Nicholson, superintendent of the steamship service, and Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, general manager of the G. T. P. Co.

News was brought by the steamer from Prince Rupert of the organization meeting of the Conservatives of Prince Rupert. There were about 300 present at McIntyre's hall, with J. A. Kirkpatrick in the chair and Dr. Quinlan acting as secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. A. Kirkpatrick, re-elected by acclamation; first vice-president, J. G. Scott; second vice-president, G. W. Kerr; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Quinlan.

The following were appointed as members of the executive: George D. Tite, O. H. Nelson, D. A. McIntyre, M. M. Stephens, Charles Gullin, C. L. Owen, V. W. Smith, Chas. J. Clayton and L. Crippen. The latter tied with G. R. T. Sawle in number of votes and it was agreed to settle the matter by the turn of a coin. Prince Rupert won.

Resolutions of confidence were passed by the meeting in favor of R. L. Borden, as leader of the Conservative party in Canada, the Hon. Richard McBride as the party's chief in the province of British Columbia and William Manson, M.P., as representative of the district. Every confidence was expressed in the office bearers appointed who were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

ATTACKS UNITED STATES SHIPPING LAWS

Writers Criticize Failure to Properly Safeguard Passengers on Vessels Flying the Starry Flag

In an article on "Why Foreign Crews Man American Ships" the current issue of Pearson's Magazine says that all the local inspectors can do is to prescribe the number of men a vessel must carry. The writer says: "Let me illustrate this point, because it is important. In the fall of 1908 complaint was made against the steamer Chippewa and other steamers plying on Puget Sound, that the crews that they were being unlawfully navigated because their second mates were not licensed officers. The second mate had charge of the passengers, and it will be remembered the great loss of life in the Sticium disaster was attributed to the U. S. coast guard. That investigated the disaster to the fact that the second mate was an inexperienced man and lost his head at the critical moment. The local inspectors at Seattle decided that the steamers were unlawfully navigated and the vessels were fined. An appeal was taken to the super-

TIDE TABLE											
Victoria, November, 1910.											
Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time
1	4:50	7.1	4:00	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
2	4:41	7.1	4:02	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
3	4:32	7.1	4:04	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
4	4:23	7.1	4:06	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
5	4:14	7.1	4:08	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
6	4:05	7.1	4:10	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
7	3:56	7.1	4:12	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
8	3:47	7.1	4:14	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
9	3:38	7.1	4:16	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
10	3:29	7.1	4:18	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
11	3:20	7.1	4:20	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
12	3:11	7.1	4:22	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
13	3:02	7.1	4:24	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
14	2:53	7.1	4:26	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
15	2:44	7.1	4:28	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
16	2:35	7.1	4:30	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
17	2:26	7.1	4:32	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
18	2:17	7.1	4:34	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
19	2:08	7.1	4:36	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
20	1:59	7.1	4:38	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
21	1:50	7.1	4:40	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
22	1:41	7.1	4:42	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
23	1:32	7.1	4:44	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
24	1:23	7.1	4:46	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
25	1:14	7.1	4:48	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
26	1:05	7.1	4:50	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
27	0:56	7.1	4:52	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
28	0:47	7.1	4:54	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
29	0:38	7.1	4:56	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
30	0:29	7.1	4:58	6.3	10:11	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3

ing inspector who reversed the local board. The supervising inspector general was appealed to and he reversed the supervising inspector holding that the vessels were improperly navigated. The shipowners took it to the courts, and they were upheld by Judge Hanford. He held that the law required the licensing of mates only when in charge of a vessel, and that the complaint was not in proper form because the inspectors had not specially required all the mates of the vessel to be licensed. The department of justice upheld this view and refused to appeal the case. The shipowners are back exactly where we were at the time of the Sticium disaster. In some ports the inspectors require the mates in charge of the passengers to be licensed; but the law makes no rule on the subject.

Shipping Illustrated in its last issue severely criticizes the U. S. steamboat inspection laws. This paper says: "It cannot be proclaimed too loudly, that our inspection laws are a farce; a laughing stock to every competent person who has studied them and a perpetual theme for hearing up ridicule upon our institutions whenever foreign engineers and naval architects discuss the matter among themselves. For this state of affairs, the faithful public servants employed by the Service are not responsible. They merely enforce a diabolical code of extravagant rules, such as no other nation under the sun possesses, and in the making of which the competent men of the Service have had no voice whatever. The rules of the inspection service are a monument to the colossal ignorance of the politicians that our system of government has entrusted with the task of harassing the shipping trade of the country, without providing adequate protection for the passenger, shipper, charterer, owner or navigator."

The British Merchant Shipping Act has only 344 large type pages, with a wide margin for the subjects that our navigation laws and inspection rules attempt to cover and these 344 pages regulate more ships than all the rest of the world's shipping laws. A few of the sins of omission in our laws are worthy of notice. For instance, at the present time nothing in our laws calls for a steamer to have a double bottom and many passengers on American steamers go to sea with one iron plate to keep them from passing into eternity, although no vessel should be allowed to carry passengers without a double bottom. In the matter of bulkheads our laws call for three, no matter how large or small the ship is, and in a ship with one iron bulkhead the bulkhead need not come to the main deck, thereby leaving the 'tween decks without bulkheads. So in the event of a vessel listing, the water may flow into any part of the ship. Some cases are on record where the fires have been put out from this cause. No better case of antiquated law could be found than in section 4490, R. S., where provision is made for a collision bulkhead to be placed not nearer than 5 ft. from the stem. Iron bulkheads are to be not less than 1-4 in. thick. No provision is made for scantling to stiffen it, so on a large ship, it built merely to comply with our laws, it is no better than brown paper. Among the fumbled-up rules and regulations, no provision is made for a load line on ships carrying deadweight cargoes. Many American vessels have been lost from overloading and at a time when the maritime nations of the world are trying to get together to establish a uniform load line, we continue sending ships out to sea in a condition of unseaworthiness, no freeboard rules of any kind existing in our maritime code.

"As to ships' compasses, chronometer ratings, etc., our laws exhibit the greatest unconcern. No matter what the condition of these indispensable instruments, provided they are on board, they will pass muster. As to the essential details of hull construction and equipment, such as designation of the size of angles, plates, beams, scantling, anchors, chains, etc., rules for building the hull and deck equipment are only conspicuous by their absence. Either we should have rules for all details, or our government should adopt the rules of some other nation. The Bureau Veritas or the British Corporation, the same as all other maritime nations do."

The shipping paper has a very long indictment of the regulations of the United States.

Herm at Seattle

Norwegian Steamship Herm, Capt. A. E. Zachariassen has arrived at Seattle from San Francisco. The Herm will clean and paint on the Hoffman dry dock and after replenishing her bunkers will proceed to Comox to load coal. The vessel is under charter to load from Comox to Mexico.

There are upwards of twenty-five automobiles in Vernon.

For Investments or Home Properties

You will find that our lists are interesting. We can offer you propositions in any part of the city, and on any terms.

60 FEET ON YATES STREET, \$12,000
This is between Quadra and Vancouver, and can be had on very easy terms.

40 FEET ON DOUGLAS, \$8,000
This is near King's Road, with a revenue of \$25 per month. Easy terms can be arranged.

COOK AND OSCAR STREET, DOUBLE CORNER, \$2,400
This is a double corner, having 106 feet on Cook, one of the best buys in the city. Easy terms.

F. E. MITCHELL AND COMPANY

1214 Government Street. Phone 3539

LEMON GONNASON CO., LTD.

Phone 77 P. O. Box 363
We can supply just what you want in lumber, sash and doors, stained glass, grain iron and the latest in front doors. Howard's flush doors they are beautiful.

Xmas Excursions to Europe

From Montreal and Quebec
Empress of Britain Nov. 18 | Lake Champlain Nov. 24
From St. John, N.B.
Empress of Ireland Dec. 2 | Lake Manitoba Dec. 8
Empress of Britain Dec. 16
Enforces a diabolical code of extravagant rules, such as no other nation under the sun possesses, and in the making of which the competent men of the Service have had no voice whatever. The rules of the inspection service are a monument to the colossal ignorance of the politicians that our system of government has entrusted with the task of harassing the shipping trade of the country, without providing adequate protection for the passenger, shipper, charterer, owner or navigator."

Train No. 2, Atlantic Express, leaves Vancouver daily, 9 a.m.
Train No. 96, Imperial Limited, lvs. Vancouver daily, 3:45 p.m.
For reservations and any further information, write or call on L. D. CHETHAM, City Pass. Agent.
1102 Government Street Agent for All Atlantic Steamship Lines.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC S.S. 'Prince Rupert'

Leaves Victoria at midnight, Sundays
For PRINCE RUPERT via VANCOUVER
Giving immediate connection with STEWART, per S.S. "Prince Albert," also semi-weekly service to Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, via Victoria at midnight, Saturdays.
S.S. "Prince George" is withdrawn from service until further notice.

When going to the OLD COUNTRY use THE INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE
From CHICAGO east to ATLANTIC SEABOARD ports
Finest roadbed, modern and luxurious trains.
For THROUGH TICKETS, MAIL AND OCEAN.
Apply temporary office, G. T. P. dock, rear of Postoffice. Write or telephone.
HAROLD BROWN, W. E. DUPEROW, City Pass and Ticket Agt. Telephone 2431. Dock and Freight Agt. GENERAL AGENCY TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

SAILINGS S. S. VENTURE

For Stewart and Way Ports, Calling at Bella Coola and Kitimat, Thursday, November 17th, 12 p.m.

A Copy of a Letter Written to a Citizen of Victoria

Calgary, October 11th, 1910.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of September 23rd was presented to the Council at its meeting last night, and I am instructed to reply thereto.

Worswick Paving Co.'s roads have proved a success in this City. The first pavement laid by the Company was in 1908. This pavement is apparently better and firmer to-day than the day it was laid. The conditions under which the road was done at the time were not the most favorable. Excavations had been made on the street just previously for sewer, water connections, etc., and consequently it was not in the most satisfactory condition to receive the work.

The citizens generally are satisfied with this pavement, which is shown by the fact that many petitions by property owners on various avenues have come in this year requesting the Council to have these pavements laid on streets and avenues fronting their property. So many petitions were presented that it was found impossible to grant all and a number are waiting now for approval by the Council of next year.

The Company has laid pavements as follows:—

1908—8000 Square Yards.

1909—43000 Square Yards.

1910—80000 Square Yards.

This pavement is laid with a 4 in. concrete base, 1 1/2 in. binder and 1 1/2 in. mastic wearing surface.

The City has also Bitulithic pavement, Granitoid pavement laid by the Rudolph S. Blome Co., and Wood Block pavement.

The general opinion of the citizens is favorable to this asphalt pavement if we can judge from the petitions that are presented from them.

We have had but one petition during this year for Bitulithic.

The Granitoid is a strong pavement but very hard.

Wood Block pavements are very much more expensive.

If any further information is desired respecting this matter I will be pleased to furnish it at your request.

I am, yours sincerely,

(Signed)

W. D. SPENCE, City Clerk.

SCHWENGERS IS AT TOP OF LIST

Victoria Tennis Crack Ranks First Among Players of the North Pacific—Wickersham, Portland, Comes Second

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 19.—The ranking committee of the North Pacific International Lawn Tennis association, composed of F. H. U. Andrews, Portland; E. Cave-Brown-Cave, Vancouver; B. C. and Maurice H. Wilde, Everett, Washington, will tomorrow make public the following lists of ranking of tennis players for the season of 1910.

1. B. P. Schwengers, Victoria, B. C.; 2. B. H. Wickersham, Portland, Ore.; 3. J. C. Tyler, Spokane, Wash.; 4. S. L. Russell, Seattle; 5. R. C. Gorrell, Portland, Ore.; 6. W. A. Fitz, Seattle; 7. E. G. H. Cardinal, Vancouver, B. C.

No further ranking made on account of insufficient data and interchange of play.

Doubles are ranked as follows: 1. B. H. Wickersham and R. C. Gorrell, Portland; 2. W. A. Fitz and S. L. Russell, Seattle; 3. J. C. Tyler and P. A. Macrae, Spokane and New Westminster, B. C.; 4. B. P. Schwengers and G. Cambie, Victoria, B. C.; 5. E. N. Gilfiatt and A. E. Jukes, Vancouver, B. C.

FIGHT TO MANAGE THE SEATTLE TEAM

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 19.—Jack Tighe, who has managed the Rock Island Three L. league for the last four seasons, has signed to manage the Seattle, Washington, club, in the Northwestern league. He has made a fine record here, winning two pennants and finishing in second place another time.

The Seattle club is said to have given Tighe a large increase in salary and also offered him a large bonus if he finishes next season in either first or second place in the Northwestern league.

The Y. M. C. A. authorities are providing a free reading room and gymnasium at Sirdar.

SOUTHERNERS TO MEET VICTORIA

Trustees Keith Cup Decide That Conditions Deed Gift Are Nullified by Victoria-Vancouver Agreement

Holding that although contrary to the deed of gift, the Victoria and Vancouver ruggers having mutually agreed that one game shall decide the right of defending the Cooper-Keith trophy against California at Christmas, the trustees of that cup decided at a special conference held in the Terminal City on Friday night that Victoria held that right. Mr. J. E. Miller, the local trustee of the cup, returned to the city yesterday and stated that arrangements could now be carried out by the local club for the Christmas matches. As in former years, the championship of the Pacific Coast is decided by two out of three games. The three games always being played whether necessary or not. The University of California must be guaranteed \$1500 for their share of the three matches by the home club.

Those present at the meeting were Mr. J. E. Miller and Mr. R. P. Woodward of Vancouver. Justice Morrison, the third trustee was absent in the east, but upon his return to the coast, the deed of gift of the Cooper-Keith cup will be thoroughly revised.

FRAMING SCHEDULE OF BASEBALL LEAGUE

PORTLAND, Nov. 19.—W. W. McCredie, president of the Portland Baseball club, is engaged in framing a schedule to be submitted to the directors of the Northwestern league at its meeting in December or January. The schedule will present a difficult problem, as all the clubs in that circuit will want to play Portland at least twice in the season. With only nine weeks of play, one club will have to be satisfied with one week here.

Portland is to have twenty-four weeks of baseball. Fifteen weeks will be filled here by the Pacific Coast organization and the Northwestern forces will have nine weeks of play at the Vaughn street grounds. Baseball will be played at Twenty-fourth and Vaughn again next season. It will be impossible to get the new baseball park in South Portland in shape before the season of 1912.



They're Biting Fine. He's Already Landed a Few Beauties

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply Store In Canada

JUST RECEIVED

Hat Buckram, Heavy Ribbed All-Wool Hose, Flannels, Velveteens, Satens, Venetian Dress Goods, and 900 yards White Embroideries. These are job and marked from 6c a yard.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Is now occupying its new premises,

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
Government Street

F. SHUTE MANAGER VICTORIA BRANCH

VICTORIA WEST BRANCH
Corner Catherine Street and Esquimalt Road
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY
A. C. FUTCHER, Manager.

A MARTYR TO HEADACHES?

NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS

25c. a Box at your druggist's.

will make life comfortable for you again.

They relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less.

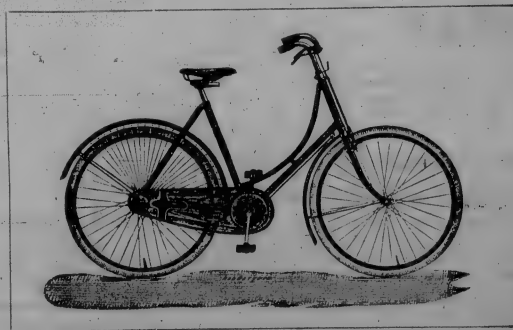
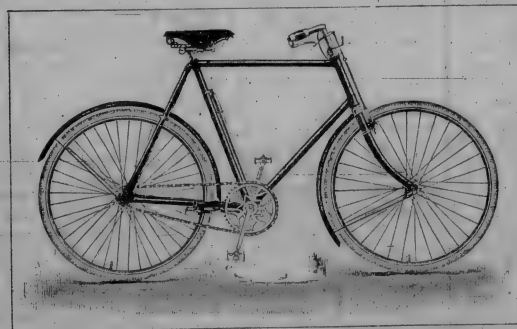
National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Moving Sale = Bicycles

We have only been able to find temporary premises for displaying our Great Stock of Bicycles. Several lines have been cleared out during the last few days, but there are

wonderful bargains still to be had in the remaining lines. The sale will continue for a few days, until all the surplus stock of wheels is disposed of. This is a wonderful opportunity to get bargains.

Come and See Us



THOMAS PLIMLEY

Temporary Premises

1205-1207 Langley St., One Door North of Bastion St.
or Just Opposite the New Court House, Victoria, B.C.



TOBACCO DEALERS everywhere sell Tuckett's Cigarettes. That's a decided advantage to the Tuckett smoker. No matter where he may be, he is always sure of getting his favorite smoke. The dealer who sells

Tuckett's Cigarettes

never says, "just out" or "never heard of 'em before," nor does he resort to that plausible evasion about having them in a day or two. He has Tuckett's Cigarettes and he has them simply because there is a constant, well-defined demand for them. First sales develop into regular sales by reason of the uniform good quality that's embodied in every cigarette we make.

Tuckett Limited
Hamilton :: :: Canada



WANTED!!

A Good Boy Like This One to Carry The Colonist on Burnside Road
Apply after 4 p. m.
At the Circulation Department of The Daily Colonist.

CALIFORNIA SIGHT PLACES



IN the Winter season the mind.

turns to thoughts of California, with its palms and roses and flowers, the joys of the great beaches with their immense hotels.

It is a land that every one must visit once, and a land that, once visited, is never forgotten, but oft returned to.

The old missions, the famous ostrich farms, the great Yosemite, the wonderful Island of Catalina, the beautiful village of Paso Robles, with its mud baths and its wonderful curative Springs of Lythia and Sulphur, one of the world's great health resorts—all these are but a few of California's winter attractions.

Shake off the oppression of the long, dreary days of winter, and visit the land of sunshine.

The palatial "Shasta Limited," fastest, finest of western trains, will carry you to California in comfort, and at reasonable rates.

ROUND TRIP RATES
to Los Angeles, good for six months—
from Seattle, \$66.20
from Tacoma, \$63.70
from South Aberdeen, \$63.90
from Hoquiam, \$63.90
from Chehalis, \$60.60
from Centralia, \$60.80

Oregon & Washington Railroad
LINE OF THE SHASTA LIMITED
Southern Pacific Road of a Thousand Wonders

W. D. SKINNER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

WRITE OR ASK FOR OUR WELL ILLUSTRATED CALIFORNIA LITERATURE

WOULD DISPOSE OF YATES STREET SITE

Alderman Sargison Has a Scheme to Add to Fund for Purchase of New City Hall Site

While the city council, at a recent meeting, turned down the recommendation of Mayor Morley that a bylaw to raise the necessary money for the erection of a new city hall should be submitted at the forthcoming civic elections, the board will have another opportunity of meeting on the scheme to provide more up-to-date civic headquarters. At tomorrow evening's meeting of the council a resolution will be submitted by Alderman Sargison to the effect that a bylaw authorizing the sale of the property now owned by the city on Yates street between Blanchard and Quadra streets, at present occupied by the pumping station which operates the high level tank on St. Charles street, be submitted to the ratepayers at the date of the coming elections the proceeds to be devoted towards a fund for the purchase of a new city hall site.

The present site on Yates street is regarded by some of the aldermen as being too valuable a piece of property to be used for the present purpose but on the other hand it is pointed out that the city while it will doubtless secure a good figure for the land would have to secure a new site, erect thereon a new building in which to install the pumps and in addition would have to lay a new pipe line to connect up with the high level tank. When this work was completed the balance would hardly go very far towards securing an adequate site for a new city hall which has been proposed should cost somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million.

Street Improvements.

Among the local improvement works which will come up for consideration are those providing for the lighting with cluster lights, as on Yates street, Fort street from Government street, to Douglas street and Pandora avenue from Douglas street to Vancouver street the work of constructing the underground conduits, cost of poles and in fact the entire work to be done at the expense of the owners while the city will supply the current for the operation of the lights. Other works to be considered are the grading, draining and paving with asphaltic pavement Pandora avenue from Douglas to Vancouver street, the owners to pay two-thirds of the cost; the widening of Douglas street from Humboldt to Blanchard to a width of 85 feet, the owners to pay for the property expropriated.

A number of local improvement by-laws authorizing works already passed will be put through their various stages.

PLACES BAN ON OVER-CROWDING

Police Take Action to Enforce Bylaws Regarding Undue Crowding of Passengers on Street Cars

Because of complaints which have been made to him concerning the overcrowding of the street cars Mayor Morley has instructed the police to enforce the provisions of the bylaw relating to the conduct of the street railway companies. As a result a squad of blue coats was on duty just before the rush hours last night and throughout the evening looking for possible infractions of the regulations. The instructions to the police were to see that there was no undue crowding and where there was to warn the conductor to put off as many of the passengers as necessary. In case the order was not obeyed, the name of the conductor was to be taken and later he would be summoned to appear in the police court. Last night's police action consisted mostly in giving a preliminary warning but in few, if any, cases was it found that the warning was necessary despite the bad condition of the weather.

The provision of the bylaw under which the police are proceeding follows: "No car shall carry more passengers than the same can conveniently accommodate, and the number of passengers each car can accommodate shall be previously fixed and indicated upon a card inside and pasted in plain figures and letters on the letter board outside of each car."

A Matter for Lawyers.

Just how far the word "conveniently" goes is a matter for the lawyers. Whether it means only such passengers as can secure seating accommodation, or whether it permits of passengers also standing in the aisles or on the platforms are points which have not been elucidated here as yet.

Mr. A. T. Goward stated yesterday that the difficulty of handling crowds at the rush hours was one bothering every system in the country. At present the supply of power is much less than in the summer months because of the increased lighting demands and to that extent the company is handicapped.

As to the interpretation of the words "conveniently accommodate," Mr. Goward thought they were capable of a pretty wide interpretation but he did not feel called upon to attempt to interpret them.

There are reported to be twelve thousand victims of the opium habit in British Columbia.

3 Big Fire Sale Specials 3

For This Week's Selling



THE path of Good Bargains is always hot, but these are hotter and better than most Fire Sale Offers, because the Clothing is not even scorched and in addition to our stock of famous Fit-Reform attire we are now disposing of at marvellous reductions we are, by a fortunate purchase from one of the foremost Canadian makers, able to offer some unparalleled bargains in Winter Suits. In all there are 160 suits, viz.:

114 WINTER SUITS, in neat, dark, fancy worsteds. Regular values, \$22.00 and \$25.00, going this week at Fire Sale Figures. Per Suit—

\$17.90

152 WINTER SUITS, in good medium and heavy weight Scotch and English tweeds. Worth, per suit, \$18. Fire Sale Price This Week Only—

\$11.45

94 WINTER SUITS. Fabrics are the finest English worsteds, At tailoring, in 1910-11 styles. Splendid value at their regular prices, \$30.00 and \$33.00. Fire Sale Price—

\$22.45

The public will be divided into two classes—those who fortunately shared in the wonderful gleanings of these price-surgeries and those who foolishly missed them

Why Not Buy Your Xmas Gifts Here Now

FANCY VESTS

Worth from \$4.00 to \$8.00. Reduced in some instances to less than Half-price.

UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES AND MEN

A most charming assortment of the ultra-stylish kind, to please choice dressers of either sex. All Going at Fire Sale Prices. No Damaged Goods.

SMOKING JACKETS

Worth \$6.50 to \$20.00 each. Your choice Tomorrow for \$3.95.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe
ALLEN & CO. **FIT-REFORM** 1201 Government St.

One of the Finest Buys in Victoria

100 feet on Douglas St. by 100 feet, only \$360 per foot, one-third cash.

This is a Splendid Buy and a Sure Money Maker

Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 635 Fort Street

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

One Pound Makes 200 Cups

Your Grocer Sells It



Yearly Sale Over 20,000,000 Packages

Mr. J.D.A. Tripp

Pupil of Meskowsky and Leachetsky (Certificated). Piano virtuoso and teacher in the advanced grades of piano playing. Visits Victoria Wednesday of each week. Studio 1208 Fort Street. Phone 1461.

Cheaper Than Paper for Walls

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper is not only cheaper than paper—it is healthier. Kindly peruse the following:

Testimonial from

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., etc.

Lecturer on Health, Etc. Author of "A Manual of Health Science." Lecturer to the Gilchrist Trust.

Edinburgh, March 18th, 1901.

One of the most important features of a healthy home is undoubtedly constituted by the character of the wall coverings, and where infectious diseases occur the high importance of securing the freedom from contamination of wall and other surfaces is ever present to the sanitarian. The two great requisites in wall surfaces are cleanliness itself and the readiness with which they can be cleaned, while one might add that pleasing colors with ease of application are points by no means to be neglected in considering the health environments of the home.

One can well remember the days of arsenical papers, and of paints costly of application, and not always as durable as they should have been. Those days are past and over, and I have pleasure in testifying to the sanitary revolution in respect to paintwork in that large which has been effected by the use of HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER. This Washable Distemper should be tested by every sanitarian. It is easy of application, forms an ideal surface in that it sets in a perfectly uniform fashion, saves labor markedly when compared with the use of ordinary paint, and is much less costly than paint. I know of no preparation better adapted for inside decoration or for outside work.

My special concern here is with its admirable sanitary advantages. It presents a surface which is practically microbe proof, and which, being readily cleaned, offers an ideal covering for the walls of hospital wards, schoolrooms, public halls, churches, and for the decoration of private houses as well. For lavatories, closets and like places there is no wall covering equal to it. It is applied after a single admixture with water, and sets hard and is durable.

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER should therefore receive the attention of medical officers of health and sanitary officials at large. Once used, I am convinced it will always be employed. Its tints are varied and artistic and as regards the question of economy, paint with its many disadvantages cannot for a moment be compared with it. One notable advantage of this Distemper, I must add, is its power of resisting any blackening tendency from gas when applied to ceilings, and as it does not crack or scale off, its superlative whiteness is of course, undiminished. I regard the use of this Distemper as a powerful aid to the people in maintaining the cleanliness and health of the home.

Come in and let us show you the splendid results of this prettiest and best of all wall decorations. Seventy tints to select from.

Melrose Co. LIMITED 618 Fort St.

VOTE ON WATER BYLAW THURSDAY

Ratepayers Will This Week Decide Whether Esquimalt Waterworks Will be Secured—Full Information Available

This week will be decided the question of whether Victoria will secure under arbitration proceedings, the holdings of the Esquimalt Water Works Company. On Thursday the by-law authorizing the acquisition of the system will be submitted to the ratepayers. With the passing of the measure one of the acutest of civic problems will have been solved. In another column will be found the full majority report rendered by the joint water committee composed of city council members and citizens, the result of whose investigations extending over several months is set forth in detail. Appended to the report is a report made by the city engineer on the capacity of the system at the end of the October, being the end of the dry season. The report shows that at that time the Goldstream system was capable of delivering over 15,000,000 gallons of water per diem. A map of the company's holdings is also given.

These reports give the most authentic and comprehensive outline of the company's system, its capacity, possibility of further development and cost, which has yet been presented to the public.

All ratepayers are entitled to vote upon the measure and a bare majority will carry it. In the case of the other by-law to add to the equipment of the fire department, and the by-law to authorize the city spending more than the statutory \$15,000 on the local improvement work under the permanent by-law No. 24, both of which measures will be voted upon on Thursday, at least three-fifths of the votes polled must be in favor of the measure.

SAYS DELAY IS UP TO OWNERS

Until Unanimity is Shown by Interested Property Owners Bastion Street Paving Work Cannot be Prosecuted

If the Bastion street owners desire to have a new pavement laid it is strictly up to them to come to a unanimous decision in the matter declared City Solicitor McDiarmid yesterday, when asked why the delay in the prosecution of the work has been experienced. Approves of the complaint of owners on that thoroughfare, a complaint read at Friday night's meeting of the streets committee, the city solicitor stated that in view of the fact that the new pavement will be laid while there are still three annual assessments to be paid under the by-law under which the present pavement was put down it is necessary to secure the unanimous assent of the owners on the thoroughfare.

Eight weeks ago the solicitor took the matter up with the owners and Mr. B. B. B. had promised to secure the requisite signatures. This he has not yet done for while all the other owners have signed the agreement which calls for a Worswick asphalt pavement, Mr. P. C. Gamble, provincial government engineer, has refused to accept the Worswick pavement and during several conversations with the city solicitor has objected to accept on behalf of the provincial government which is also an extensive owner on the street, that class of pavement. Mr. Gamble has expressed to the city solicitor no preference for any particular class of pavement but he insists that it must not be that of the Worswick Paving company.

From the tenor of the remarks made at the streets committee meeting on Friday night the members of the committee are not disposed to be dictated to, several remarking that the style of pavement to be laid was that decided upon by the city engineer who in such matters should have full control. In fact there is a resolution to that effect now on the minutes of the city council. If the meantime the city solicitor points out that the owners agreed to have the agreement unanimously signed and that just as soon as that is done normally he is anxious to close the matter up but he is not interested in the class of pavement to be laid.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—Wm. A. Ross, Fernie; Alex. Selater, San Francisco; W. Spencer, Chicago; Miss Johnson, Seattle; F. Fitzgerald, Toronto; W. B. Seaman, Mrs. Watts, T. J. Hogg, E. Sherborn, F. H. Wright, and Mrs. H. A. Stone, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Horrop, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Shannon, Vancouver; Chas. P. Ritter, Spokane; E. J. Palmer, Chemist; C. Tawling, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Green, E. B. Green, J. H. Campbell, Sydney; H. G. Hird, Vancouver; C. F. Fitz Herbert, Vancouver; E. S. Huntley, London; Mrs. S. H. Flemming, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Jones, J. M. and Mrs. Vurns, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Warner, Chicago; A. B. Ridd, New York; F. L. Hopkins, Boston; O. J. Yeaman, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—J. McIlroy, E. J. Cuthbert, Sunny Roper, G. Townsley, Ed. Snayden, Alex.



MONTEREY PLACE

Monterey Place Is a Great Spot for Children—

A Delightful, Healthy Place to Live

Monterey Place is a charming home-place for children—a place where they can get the fullest enjoyment out of life and where they'll grow into strong, sturdy, healthy men and women.

Go back to your "mud-pie days!" What wouldn't you have given for a home close to the beach, where all day long you could play on the sands of the beach and build your little sand castles and "paddle around" in the waters as they crept in to destroy your handiwork.

Monterey Place is a home-place that offers your children enjoyment of this sort. Beautiful beaches just a few minutes walk from the property. Recreation park close by when they have grown to an athletic age. School within a few minutes walk. Most delightful surroundings.

They get every advantage of a suburban and seaside home, combined with all the conveniences of a modern city.

Monterey Place is a home proposition that you should investigate, especially if there are any children in your home. And the time to get acquainted with it is TODAY.

GO OUT AND SEE IT TODAY

Take the Oak Bay car to Monterey Avenue. The property is just three minutes walk south (to the right) from the car line. Take particular notice of the splendid soil and the state of cultivation.

Prices start as low as \$550 a lot, with terms of one quarter cash and balance in 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months.



Island Investment Co., Ltd.

Phone 1494

Bank of Montreal Chambers

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At the Empress—

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A. or Spalding, H. A. Spalding, South Fork, Wm. York, Mayne; H. Fisher, Sooke. With a production of 14,495,936 gross tons, the output of open hearth steel ingots an direct castings in the United States broke all records last year. Violet-tinted potatoes are said to stand highest in nutritive value. So powerful are the jaws of a wasp that the insect has been known to puncture a sea shell. The Northern-Crown Bank has opened a branch at Pasmahand.

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It is necessary to specify the Brandy you want, by mentioning the name HENNESSY, is easy to understand. If

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MAJESTIC THEATRE YATES ST. Where Everybody Goes. Monday and Tuesday. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 3000 ft. finest film ever produced. "The Lucky Toothache," a scream from start to finish. "The Manxman," a genuine comedy. Picture Song, by Miss McEwen.

Romano Photoplay Theatre Monday and Tuesday Follow the Crowds to the Big 4-FEATURE REELS—4 Blaze of Light Melba Song and Romano Orchestra

Strength and Grace Result from "Roller Skating." No other form of exercise is half so pleasant and beneficial. Insure a good time by going to

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The New Grand

WEEK NOVEMBER 21ST

Debut in Vaudeville of the Eminent Irish Comedian **PAT REILLY** Assisted by Miss Flo Wells, in the Military Playlet In The Days of '61

One of Vaudeville's Prettiest Novelties **TENNIS TRIO** (Stock Sisters & Company) In Bits of Dainty, Clever Juggling

MR. GEORGE YOEMAN The Jolly German Jester

Vaudeville's Premier Spectacle **HUNTRESS** In a Series of Character and Classic Dances

GILL BROWN & LILIAN MILLS Singing and Dancing Comedy Novelty Duo

THE BEST AND LATEST IN MOTION PICTURES

Best Illustrated Song

FORM AMATEUR ISLAND LEAGUE

Meeting Called Tuesday Night to Organize Competition for Silver Cup Presented by B. C. A. A. U.—B. C. Title

The inevitable has happened! The time has arrived in the history of Vancouver Island association football when the clubs must declare themselves either as in favor of or against amateurism as it finds expression in the British Columbia Amateur Association.

At a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening at the James Bay Athletic association quarters, to which delegates are invited from all local clubs interested in soccer, there will be organized an Island Amateur championship league. Besides receiving a handsome cup presented by the B. C. A. A. U., the winners of this series will meet the successful mainland team for the British Columbia championship and a muk known as the B. C. amateur cup. That this move will bring to an issue the differences which have always existed between the B. C. A. A. U. and the Island league association, as now formed, must be patent to all those who have followed western football affairs. The immediate result, briefly put, is likely to be a boycott of Nanaimo and Ladysmith, inasmuch as the latter have refused to refrain from meeting the avowed professionals of Vancouver it is not thought possible that Esquimalt, Forsters and Victoria West, the local teams admitted to the present Island league, will continue in that competition, thus endangering the amateur standing of their players—rendering everyone liable to suspension.

Under the circumstances it is considered probable that there will be representatives of all the athletic associations of the city at Tuesday night's session and that a splendid league will be formed to battle for the union's cup and the right to meet the cream of the mainland's amateur eleven for the British Columbia championship. That the North Wards will enter is assured. The Empress also are expected to figure in the contest. The James Bay and the Duncan eleven are others which have already signified their intention of participating. It remains to be seen

Victoria THEATRE

COMING!

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whether Esquimalt, Victoria West and the Forsters will join the merry company, thus pronouncing themselves irrevocably as favorable to amateurism as interpreted by the constitution of the B. C. A. A. U. which is adopted in toto by its western prototype the B. C. A. A. U.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—By defeating New York University 9 to 0, the navy, today closed the season of 1910 as far as games on the local field are concerned. Next week the midshipmen will close their schedule when they meet West Point at Philadelphia.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 19.—The University of Illinois defeated Syracuse today 8 to 0, completing the final link in a chain of victories. Incidentally Illinois has not been scored on this season and the final triumph today has given the Illinoisans a strong claim with Michigan the western championship.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—In a hard-fought game the Carlisle Indians football team today defeated the John Hopkins University eleven, 12 to 0, on Homewood Field.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 19.—The Maroon and Gold tonight for Michigan, 14 to 6, nothing captured the western football championship from Minnesota on Ferry Field this afternoon. Two clean-cut forward passes did it. It was in the last quarter. Neither side had been able to shatter the other's defense and the spectators had resigned themselves to no score tie game.

It was Michigan's ball in the center of the field. Wells ran out and sent the ball straight to Booleska. This was one of the few successful forward passes of the game, and it netted 26 yards.

Michigan lined up quickly. The same play was hardly to be expected so soon, and in exactly the same way. Yet, that was the strategy. Wells ran to the side as before and threw diagonally down the field as before to Booleska. Michigan now had four yards to go.

Wells was hurried against centre but the whole Minnesota team got into defence and stopped the play almost where it had started. The next attack was deceptive. Wells found a hole at left tackle and although the enemy fell upon him furiously, they were too late. He twisted across the line. Cokin kicked goal.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—The Wisconsin football team astonished even its most enthusiastic supporters this afternoon by defeating the University of Chicago 10 to 0, in a game replete with spectacular features. The Badgers won by strictly line football methods, while the Maroon warriors tried everything in the calendar, failing signally to gain on plays of a tried nature.

MAJORITY SOCCER MATCHES CALLED

Rain Interferes With Week-End Football Card—James Bay Lose Game by Default—Summary of Results

Just plain rain, sportless and cheerless rain, caused the big lumps to rise in the throats of the soccer followers yesterday and of all the matches on the slate, Oak Bay and the Wests were the "only" to come and brave the downpour. The Oak Bay and West boys battled the full time and neither scored. The game, considering the weather, was hard fought and the slippery condition of the leather sphere explains best the respective teams' inability to score, for it was hard work to lift the ball from the ground at all.

A penalty kick, the Wests only chance to score, was stopped by the good work of Allan Clark, while a similar attempt by Cedric Toughy was saved by the goal-keeper of the Wests. It took considerable rubbing to remove all the real estate from faces and hands of the pluckiest eleven in the city after the conclusion of this single soccer match.

Two games were lost by default and the unfortunate victims who did not turn out in full force were the James Bay boys and the Garlison. Those thereby netting two points are the Beacon Hills, who were to play the Garlison second divisioners at Beacon Hill and the Garlison first division team who were to play the Bays at Work Point. None were more disappointed than the faithful Sammy Lorimer.

Whether the Esquimalt first divisioners lose their game with the Empress eleven or not is a question to debate at the next meeting of the association. The two teams were on the ground and as far as fit goes, the grounds were such, but the home team, Esquimalt, did not mark out the area according to the rules and over this there is an issue. However, both teams agreed to postpone the game.

The three North Ward teams, senior, junior and intermediate, agreed with their opponents, the Forsters, High School and Fifth Regiment, respectively, to cancel the scheduled matches owing to the unfit condition of the North Ward park. The Forsters turned out in excellent force yesterday and had one of the best collected teams since the opening of the series. Had the weather permitted this would have been the red letter match of the day. The Baraca-Esquimalt mixing was postponed.

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We take this opportunity of bringing to your notice our stock of Christmas goods, which is, without a shadow of a doubt, the largest ever imported into this great Dominion.

If it were possible we would like to enumerate just what we have, but to do so would, we fear, take a volume; however, we will endeavor to give you just a few timely suggestions for your Xmas shopping, feeling confident that you will find them of material help to you during the ensuing few weeks.

SILKS

Silk, of course, comprises the bulk of our stock, which is made up as follows: Pongee Silks, in no less than eight different qualities, priced all the way up from 25c per yard. Then we have Crepe de Chine, Canton Silks, Persian Silks, Geisha Silks, Crepe Silks, Poi de Soi, Striped Silks, Taffeta Silks, Poplin Silks, heavy Corded Silks, Genuine China Silks, Japanese Silks, Fancy Taffetas, and a full line of pure Satins.

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The above mentioned comprises the most exquisite part of our entire stock, and affords you a positive treat even to look at them. The product of the Oriental Art is beautifully interpreted on all of the above garments, and every piece of embroidery shown is hand worked.

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All our Stockings and Underwear are of pure silk, not in any mixtures, and the prices we offer warrant us doing a very big Xmas business in this particular line.

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One of the most popular gifts for the man or woman is that of Silk Handkerchiefs, on which we can offer you a saving of from twenty-five to forty per cent. We do them up in very pretty boxes of half dozen or a dozen.

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For domestic use we very strongly recommend our line of Linen Goods as being unusually durable and very appropriate as a Xmas Gift for the housewife. These are in embroidery or drawn work.

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As a gift for any friend abroad, we cannot do better than draw your attention to our exclusive stock of this charming Oriental ware, made up in articles of brooches, hat pins, belt buckles, watch fobs, buttons, serviette rings, powder boxes and cuff links. On any one of the aforementioned we can save you at least 50 per cent.

GENERAL

We have many articles for gift making which are not mentioned in the above, such as little things for the children and many souvenir novelties.

IN CONCLUSION

In conclusion we wish to lay very special emphasis on the fact that **OUR PRICES ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE LOWEST.** This statement is used by many stores in the most abused manner, and in order to prove the sincerity of our guarantee we simply ask that you at least pay us a visit and convince yourself.

Prompt attention given to all Mail Orders.

We are, Madam,

Respectfully yours,

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

SPOKANE TEAM TESTS ARGONAUTS

SPOKANE, Nov. 19.—At Natatorium Park this afternoon the Vancouver Argonauts, fresh from a 22-3 victory over Nelson two days before, were hard put to score two tries against the Spokane Wanderers, both scores coming late in each of the first and second halves, when apparently the local eleven weakened. The Spokane team was made up of men who have been out of training, all of them, for a year or more, and many of them five and ten years. Leo Sweeney, the Argonaut's fleet forward, scored both tries for the visitors with two pretty dashing runs, the first for about 40 yards, the second covering about 30. Captain Smith converted one

of the tries to a goal, making the final score 8-0.

EASTERN RUGBY

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—Rugby semi-final at Toronto: Toronto Athletic 3, Varsity 22. Final for championship next Saturday, Varsity v. Hamilton.

Chess Match

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The fourth game of the championship chess match between Emmanuel Lasker of New York and D. J. Janowski of Paris resumed from Thursday was won by Lasker today. The score now stands: Lasker 2, drawn 2, Janowski 0.

Another cup for competition among

yachts measuring under the Universal rules is provided. This proposal is advanced by the Victoria Yacht club. There has been so much difference of opinion between the Canadian and American clubs identified with the Northwest Yachting association as to the rules governing the contest for the Alexandra cup that Victoria yachtsmen have agreed that the only way to create an amicable spirit and promote sport is to put up another mug. Thus the American regulation will be given a fair trial. And, if there are any yachts carrying to enter under the International rules against the Alexandra of Vancouver, the present holder of the cup, of that name, such a competition will be welcomed on the occasion of the regatta here.

Advances in the season

In certain parts of Mexico the na- 28,000 trips from their hive.

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Monday our Vancouver Expert
Opens a Jewellery and En-
graving Department.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Monday our Vancouver Expert
Opens a Jewellery and En-
graving Department.



Charming Dresses for Formal and Informal Affairs

This shipment of Dresses represents an extremely favorable selection of the newest models from European fashion centres. In style, coloring and general effect, these Dresses will meet all the requirements of fashion. They are made of beaded nets, elaborately embroidered and plain chiffons, silks and satins, in a large variety of shades and artistic combinations of colors. The new narrow skirt effects and handsome decollete styles are particularly worthy of note.



10 Specials in Men's Furnishings for Monday

7 SPECIALS IN UNDERWEAR

- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural merino and fleeced-lined. All sizes. Per garment **50¢**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool mixtures, light weight. A garment **75¢**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in heavy wool mixtures, striped and plain. All sizes. A garment **75¢**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in heavy natural, ribbed. All sizes. A garment **75¢**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, of heavy Australian wool. Shirts double-breasted. All sizes. A garment **\$1.00**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool, medium weight. All sizes. A garment **\$1.00**
- Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool, ribbed. Medium and heavy weights. A garment **\$1.25**

3 SPECIALS IN SHIRTS

- Men's Shirts of white and colored cambric, soft fronts, starched cuffs. All sizes. Special **\$1.00**
- Men's Shirts, of print and cambric, soft, pleated fronts. Starched cuffs in very pretty stripes. All sizes. Each **\$1.25**
- Men's Negligee Shirts, of plain duck in cream and mauve, soft reversible collar, soft cuffs. Special **\$1.00**

Fall Styles in Queen Quality Shoes



There is a certain style, snap, and appeal to all "Queen Quality" Shoes that attracts every woman. They are made right, one thing not being sacrificed at the expense of another. In every way they are the right shoe for particular women.

- Button Boots, with black velvet top, patent vamp and tip **\$6.00**
- Lace Boot, patent vamp and tip, with short, blunt toe **\$6.00**
- Blucher Boot, of tan Russia, new high toe, and heavy sole. Winter weight **\$5.00**
- Blucher Boot, gun metal calf. Waterproof sole, strong but flexible. Price **\$5.00**
- Button Boot, dull kid top, patent vamp, on new style last **\$5.00**
- Blucher Boot, patent leather vamp, dull kid top, Cuban heel, short toe **\$5.00**

Mon. 500 Yds. Dress Goods Go on Sale at \$1.00

Monday we will sell 500 yards Heavy Diagonals, Cheviot, Hopsack and Serge, 52-inch wide, in values up to \$1.50, for, Special **\$1.00**

Our Christmas shipment of French Flannels and all-wool Delaines has arrived. They come in light and dark grounds, in stripes, dots and floral designs, and make exceedingly stylish waists.

- 42-inch All-wool Nun's Veiling, in cream, pink, sky, Nile and mauve. Per yard **40¢**
- 44-inch Wool Voile, with fancy silk stripe, for party dresses, in colors of pink, mauve, grey, coral, Nile, reseda, biscuit, cream, white and black. Per yard **\$1.00**

Special Sale of Linens on Monday

This is a splendid opportunity to buy very appropriate holiday gifts, as these linens are manufacturers' samples, and marked unusually low to effect quick selling, and consist of:

HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN CENTRE PIECES, TRAY CLOTHS, RUNNERS, DOYLIES AND NAPKINS

Also, Bleached Damask Table Cloths, hemstitched, hemstitched Centrepieces, and hemstitched Squares, plain Damask Table Cloths and Napkins. Also samples of Hand-Drawn Linen and Battenberg in Squares, Runners and Centrepieces.

Fire Sale in Stove Department

6 BARGAINS EVERY DAY WHILE THEY LAST—10 A. M. MONDAY

- 1 68-17 Nugget Range and high warming closet, 6 covers, oven 17-21, for heavy service. This reliable range is so well known it needs no comment. Regular, \$52.50. **\$40.00**
 - 1 No. 9 Jewel Range, low down warming closet, reservoir, and high tea shelf. Regular, \$48.50. Price **\$37.00**
 - 1 No. 8 Occident Cook Stove. Regular \$21.50. **\$18.00**
 - 1 No. 14 Hot Blast Oak Heater, coal and wood. \$15.00 **\$9.50**
 - 1 No. 19 Bertha Heater, coal, \$9.00 **\$6.75**
 - 1 No. 3 Globe Heater, \$5.00 **\$3.75**
- Just received, a car load of Arcadian Malleable Ranges, the best malleable range built. Spark Guards and Stove Boards now in stock.
A full line of Albion Heaters and Ranges.

Hearth Rugs—Special at \$2.75

Hearth Rugs, made of best quality Axminster, thick heavy pile, in a large variety of designs and colorings, finished with fringe at each end. Rugs 36 inches wide by 54 inches long. Special **\$2.75**

Ecru and Ivory Net Waists at \$2.90

Net Waists of fine quality net, made over a Japanese silk slip. The front is neatly embroidered in various designs, trimmed with full length pleats and narrow shoulder tucks, buttoned invisibly in back and tucked, shaped collar attached, and finished with edging of Valenciennes lace, bishop sleeves, with long cuffs. Price **\$2.90**

New Silks for Fancy Work

- Light Ground Dresden Silks with floral designs **\$1.00**
- Plain Tamales, in champagne, old rose, gold, sky, two shades of pink, mauve, fawn, Nile, myrtle, Persian blue, olive, brown, cardinal, reseda, garnet, cream, white and black. Price **50¢**
- 40-inch ORIENTAL SATIN FOR EVENING WEAR
- This Satin is very popular for Evening Dresses, and comes in sky blue, mauve, pink, champagne, gold, Nile, old rose, cream, white and black. Per yard **\$2.00**
- A new shipment of Black Silk just opened, consisting of Taffetas, Paulette, Surah, Merv, Peau de Soie, Bengalines and Satins. Prices range from, per yard, 50¢ to **\$2.50**

Chest Protectors

We have just opened up a very fine assortment of Chest Protectors, in grey and scarlet Felt, Lambswool and vest shaped Chamois lined, all No. 1 quality, English make, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

- Lambswool, single—No. 2, 40¢, No. 3, 50¢, No. 4 **60¢**
- Lambswool, double—No. 2, 60¢, No. 3, \$1.10, No. 4 **\$1.25**
- Scarlet Flannel, chamois lined, perforated, single—No. 2, 50¢, No. 3, 65¢, No. 4 **75¢**
- Scarlet Flannel, chamois lined, double, perforated—No. 2, \$1.25, No. 3, \$1.50, No. 4 **\$1.75**
- Scarlet and Grey Felt, single—No. 2, 40¢, No. 3, 50¢, No. 4 **60¢**
- Scarlet and Grey Felt, double—No. 2, \$1.00, No. 3, \$1.25, No. 4 **\$1.50**
- Grey and Scarlet Felt, vest shaped—No. 2, \$1.00, No. 3, \$1.25, No. 4 **\$1.50**
- Scarlet Flannel, chamois lined, perforated, vest shape—No. 2, \$1.50, No. 3, \$1.75, No. 4 **\$2.00**

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

We sell at 15¢ a cake, box of 3 cakes **40¢**

3 Big Belt Specials

- No. 1—Novelty Cardinal and Black Patent Leather Belts, plain 2-inch bands of genuine leather, heavy plain or filigree brass or jet buckle. Regular, 50¢. Special **35¢**
 - No. 2—Genuine Kid Belts, patent leather finished plain 2-inch band, with plain brass shield buckle. Also red patent Belts, with 2½-inch shaped band, large plain brass buckle. Regular, 75¢. Special **50¢**
 - No. 3—Red Patent Belts, Paisley and Dresden trimmed, fitted with fancy stone set buckle. Also plain elastic Belts, with cut steel buckles, in colors of black, navy and red. Special, each **75¢**
- See Window Display

IN THE DAYS of the ADMIRALS

SOME OF THE MEN WHO
COMMANDED ON THE
PACIFIC STATION IN
DAYS GONE BY



REAR ADMIRAL HENRY
ST. LEGER BARRY PALLISER

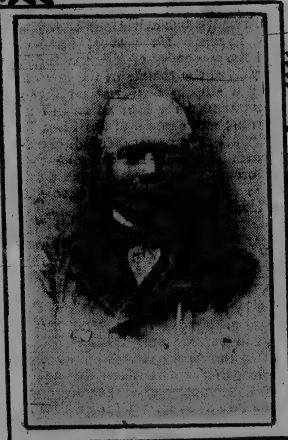


From that wet January day in 1837, when Rear Admiral Charles B. H. Ross, C.B., arrived in the magnificent harbor at Esquimalt in his flagship the *President*, Captain James Scott, to the day a week or more ago, when the first ship of the Canadian navy on the Pacific steamed in out of the Straits' mist, is a long call and full of history. Some day a writer will arise, take typewriter in hand, and indite the record of these years. The record would cover much white paper, but to good purpose. Some time ago, Captain Parry, R.N., set forth on such a mission and obtained promises of substantial subscriptions should his hopes attain realization. But up to the present the history has not been forthcoming, and save in fugitive scrap books and the memories of the veteran residents, no account of this interesting period exists.

Really, the "days of the Admirals" extended from 1837 to 1905. In the latter year the Admiralty abandoned the Pacific station, and for five years the port which had since the former date been lively with men in blue and white and gold was deserted and still; the harbor that had long been busy with fighting ships was given over to the ways of commerce. Rehabilitation began with the coming of the Rainbow, and a period in the station's history which will eclipse all that went before is, it is hoped, at hand.

It was hard for those who had, their lives long, been accustomed to seeing the men and ships of the Royal Navy in and about the old town, to realize when first the new of the abandonment came that the famous Pacific station was to be no more. Throughout the intervening years rumor followed rumor relative to re-occupation, but the transfer of the depot to the Canadian authorities recently put the finish to the story of the Imperial admirals and closes the tale of their days in the year 1905.

Although the ships of the Royal Navy began to operate on the Pacific out of Esquimalt in 1837, the first building at the depot was not acquired by the Navy until 1855. This was added to from time to time in the years that followed until, as is well known, the harbor became one of the strongest positions on the Pacific coast.



COMMODORE EAST J.
AFTERWARDS REAR ADMIRAL

In the history of Victoria, throughout the years that are now forgotten, except by some of the oldest residents, the admirals and their officers played an important part in the social life of the community. The roster of admirals who have commanded on this station includes the names of many officers who stood at the top of their profession; men of high breeding, many of them from some of the oldest families in England. Not a few of them were men of long experience in all parts of the world with distinguished records in active service. With them were officers also of excellent family and character, many of whom afterwards became admirals themselves. It was not unusual, therefore, and indeed it was in accordance with navy custom, that these officers should take a leading place in the social activities of the community. The balls, parties, lawn fetes of those days were always brighter and smarter for the presence of the naval men, and their absence has never been regretted more sincerely than by the matrons of Esquimalt and Victoria.



ADMIRAL FARRQUHAR

One indication of the esteem in which many of the admirals and officers on the Pacific station were held is found in the large number of place names on this coast which perpetuate the nomenclature of those gentlemen. In Captain Wallbran's excellent reference volume this fact is thoroughly attested.

Many stories of the various admirals are told by residents who were acquainted with them—and, indeed, many strong and lasting friendships were formed between the officers of the navy and families resident here in those days. But one of the oldest and least known of the anecdotes relates to an admiral who was in command here many years ago. In and around Esquimalt and Victoria at the time referred to the thick woods and faint trails made it difficult for one unaccustomed to woods travel to make his way about. However, this



REAR ADMIRAL LEWIS ANTHONY BEAUMONT

admiral, being a keen horseman as well as a sturdy sea dog, set out bright and early one morning for a brisk ride. He had a good horse and the day was fine and he was on excellent terms with himself and the world, particularly so because of the fact that the chief steward was preparing a very extraordinary dinner, with several dishes which the admiral especially relished. Now, this old sea dog was none too well acquainted with the country through which he proposed to ride, and he was without either chart or compass. But, having armed himself with the knowledge (given free gratis by a wayside urchin), that all trails led to the settlement, he felt perfectly capable of laying his return course by dead reckoning. His horse, so the story goes, carried a neat packet of cold chicken sandwiches to port and an equally neat package of something else to starboard, lest his master should feel faint by the way. Mile after mile the admiral cantered his noble steed, reveling in the clear warm sunshine and the beauties of nature on either hand. Towards mid-forenoon he took his observation, but the wheel hard over and about shipped, taking a trail that cut off in the direction whence he had come. On this trail he rode and rode and rode and rode. The horse picked up a stone and went lame; noon passed with suitable verbal salutes from the admiral; after-



REAR ADMIRAL
ANDREW KENNEDY BICKFORD

noon wore on and the shadows of evening were creeping across the trail when the commander-in-chief on the Pacific station met with another horseman, a resident of Victoria. "Esquimalt!" exclaimed the stranger in amazement, when the naval man had asked for his latitude and longitude. "Why, bless your heart, you're miles away from Esquimalt; riding in the opposite direction and headed for the West Coast! Too bad; too bad! But come with me. If you keep moving you can make a cabin I know of tonight easily enough, and by starting early you'll get home in good time tomorrow afternoon!" What the admiral said is a classic, but it is too technical to be repeated here.

The navy, that is to be now will no doubt make records of its own. And we will have our own officers to grace our social functions again, too, and, in Admiral Kingsmill, whom we hope to see often on this coast, we have a worthy successor to the fine list of commanders-in-chief of the old regime. But, increasingly with the years, will the glamor of romance gild "the days of the admirals."

In the following group of brief biographies we have attempted to give some salient facts about the majority of the twenty-eight commanders-in-chief who served on the Pacific station. Those who are not included, and there are a very few of them, were the least illustrious of the line and those whose careers are not obtainable locally.

Rear Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser commanded on the Pacific station in the flagship *Imperieuse* from 1896 to 1899. He was an officer of much force and was well liked. He came of excellent fighting stock, his family having been known for generations in both the army and navy. On his mother's side an uncle was Captain Marryat, R.N., the well known author. Palliser entered the navy in 1852, and, as a midshipman, he served in the trenches in the Crimea from 1854 to 1855, where his father and two brothers were also serving as officers in the Eighth Hussars. His cousin, Sir John Palliser, crossed Canada with

Mackenzie in 1838. Another cousin invented the Palliser shell, used by the British ordnance. Palliser was made lieutenant in 1859; commander in 1869; admiral in 1904, and died March 17, 1907.

Rear Admiral Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., flagship *Zealous*, Captain Richard Dawkins, commanded on this station from 1866 to 1869. He was born November 28, 1814, the second son of Hans Francis, 11th Earl of Huntingdon. He entered the navy in 1824, and in 1833 was promoted to lieutenant. He was then appointed to the *Excellent*, gunnery ship at Portsmouth. In May, 1834, he went to the *Revenge* in the Mediterranean, where in 1837 he was transferred to the *Rhadamanthus*, one of the first steam vessels in the service. In 1834 he was made commander and in August, 1841, while in command of the *Harlequin*, he went to China, where he arrived in time to take part in the closing operations of the Chinese war. On paying off the *Harlequin* he was promoted to captain. January 31, 1845. He commanded the *Cyclops*, a steam frigate, on the west coast of Africa, from 1848 to 1851, and from August, 1852, to May, 1857, he was in command of the *Caracca* in the Mediterranean and Black sea, his services in the Russian war being recognized by a C. B. January 2, 1857. He was made rear admiral in 1863. He became vice admiral in 1869; commander in chief at the Nore, 1873 to 1876. He died suddenly in the latter year. The *Zealous*, his flagship on this station, was one of the earliest wooden built ironclads, with 20 guns.

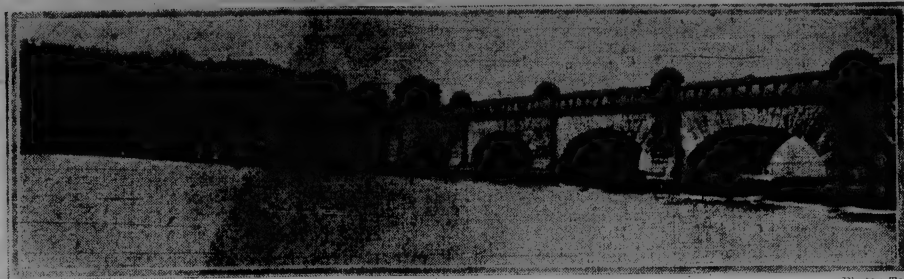
Rear Admiral Henry Frederick Stephenson, C.B., flagship *Royal Arthur*, Captain Frank Finnis, commanded on this station from 1893 to 1896. He entered the navy in 1855; became lieutenant in 1867; commander in 1868; captain in 1875; C. B. in 1880; rear admiral in 1890; vice admiral in 1895; K. C. B. in 1897, and admiral in 1901. He was retired in 1904 and became extra equerry to the King and gentleman usher of the Black Rod, October, 1904.

Rear Admiral Henry William Bruce was commander in chief of this station from 1854 to 1857. His flagship was the *Monarch*. He was made a lieutenant in 1810 and when serving in that rank on the *Belvidera* assisted in the boats of that frigate and the *Nemesis* in the capture of two Danish schooners, on the coast of Norway. He was made commander in 1814; captain in 1821; rear admiral, 1852. Admiral Bruce was a midshipman on the frigate *Euryalus*, Captain Blackwood, repeating ship to the *Victory* at Trafalgar, 1805, and also midshipman on the 44-gun ship *Endymion*, Captain Hon. T. B. Capel, at the passage of the *Dardanelles*, March, 1807. It was on the return from Constantinople of Sir John Duckworth's squadron, as the fleet passed the fort situated at the narrowest part of the *Dardanelles*, that the Turks fired the celebrated stone shot at the British ships. These shots were fired from immense pieces of ordnance, imbedded in masonry, which could only be fired with effect when the object was passing in front. The calibre of the guns was a little over two feet, and the granite shot weighed 800 pounds. Several of the ships were struck; the flagship *Royal George* had a part of her cutwater carried away by a granite shot, which very nearly sank her; another shot cut the mainmast of the *Windsor Castle* almost in two; a shot of the same description knocked two ports into one on board the *Thunderer*. The *Republique*, by anchor, had her wheel shot away and 24 men killed or wounded; nor was the ship saved from going ashore without most wonderful exertions. A granite shot came through the port bow of the *Active*, on her lower deck, rolled aft and brought up abreast of the main hatchway. These shots were all of the largest dimensions that had ever been met with in British naval warfare, and no vessels had received equal damage in so short a time. The *Endymion* had two men wounded.

Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby, served as commander in chief here from 1850 to 1853. His flagship was the *Portland*, Captain H. Chads. Rear Admiral Moresby was born in 1780, and entered the navy in 1799 on board the *London*. He was made lieutenant in 1806. In 1811 he was promoted commander of the *Wizard* on the Mediterranean station; under Sir Thomas Fremantle, where his services were highly commended. In June, 1814, he was made captain, and in 1819 he went out to the Cape station, where, in command of the 24-gun frigate *Menai* he surveyed Algoa Bay, and also was most active in suppressing the slave trade. His endeavors were so successful that, at the request of Mr. Wilberforce, he was kept on the coast until 1823. He became rear admiral in 1849; K. C. B., 1855; vice admiral, 1859; admiral, 1862; G. C. B., 1865; admiral of the fleet, 1870, and died January 21, 1877. He had two sons, both officers in the navy, who served as lieutenants on this station when he was commander in chief. Fairfax, the eldest, was flag lieutenant in the *Portland*, and was lost in 1868 in command of H. M. brig *Sappho*, which went down with all hands in Bass Strait early in that year, leaving a young widow to deplore his loss. The other son, John, was gunnery lieutenant on the *Thetis*.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir George Francis Seymour, G. C. H., was in command of the station from 1844 to 1848, his flagship, H. M. S. *Collingwood*, 80 guns, Captain Robert Smart, K. H. He was born September 17, 1787, and was the eldest son of Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour and grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford. He entered the navy in October,

WHAT LIVERPOOL DID FOR A WATER SUPPLY



A VIEW OF THE GREAT DAM FROM LAKE VYRNWY

Photos Topical

1797, on board the *Princess Augusta* yacht. Towards the end of 1803 he was sent out to the *Victory*, flagship of Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean, and in February, 1804, he was sent to Madras as acting lieutenant. A few weeks afterwards he was moved to the *Donegal* with Captain Richard John Strachan, who early in 1805 was succeeded by Captain Pulteney Malcolm. He was confirmed as lieutenant in October, 1804, and continuing in the *Donegal*, took part in the chase of the French fleet to the West Indies and back, and in the capture of the Spanish ship *El Rayo* immediately after the Battle of Trafalgar. Early in 1806 he joined the *Northumberland*, flagship of Sir Alexander F. J. Cochrane, in the West Indies, and on the 6th of February took part in the Battle of St. Domingo, where he was severely wounded in the jaw by a grape-shot. He had already been promoted to commander on the 22nd of January, 1806, and on the ninth of February was appointed to the *Kingfisher*, sloop, in which on the 14th of May he was in company with Captain Lord Cochrane in the *Pallas*, and was able to rescue him from a dangerous position in the *Basque Roads*. In 1808 he commanded the *Pallas*, having been promoted to captain on the 29th of July, 1806. In April, 1809, the *Pallas* was attached to the fleet with Lord Gambier off the *Basque Roads*, and on the 12th Captain Seymour made a gallant effort to support Lord Cochrane in the *Imperieuse* in his attempt to destroy the French ships. Afterwards at the court-martial on Lord Gambier, he gave evidence strongly in favor of Cochrane's assertion, that the whole might have been destroyed. He was created C. V., 1815, and in 1816 was awarded a pension of £250 for his wound at the Battle of St. Domingo. He was sergeant-at-arms, House of Lords, 1818 to 1841; naval aide-de-camp to King William IV., August to November, 1830, and from that time to the king's death in 1837, was master of the robes. He was created K.C.H., 1831; rear admiral, November 23, 1841; a lord of the Admiralty, 1841-43; and from 1844 to 1848, commander-in-chief on the Pacific station, "where the tact, ability and decision" he showed during the strained relations with France, in respect of "the Pritchard affair" and the negotiations with the United States about the fisheries were formally recognized by the government. In 1850 he was raised to vice admiral; he was made K. C. B., 1852; commander-in-chief, North America and West Indies station, 1851-53; commander-in-chief, Portsmouth, 1856-59; admiral, 1857; G. C. B., 1860; admiral of the fleet, 1866; died January 20, 1870. Had he lived until the following August he would have succeeded his nephew as fifth Marquis of Hertford; the admiral's eldest son, Francis George Hugh Seymour succeeded to the title.

Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, Kt., C. B., flagship *Bacchante*, 51 guns, Captain Donald M. Mackenzie, was commander-in-chief on this station from 1860 to 1862. He was born in 1803, and arrived at Esquimaux with his flagship April 2, 1861, as attested in the files of the *Colonist* for April 3, 1861. Maitland entered the navy in 1816 in the *Wellesley*, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K. C. B., who was captain of H. M. S. *Bellerophon* when Napoleon surrendered on board her, July 15, 1815. He was made lieutenant in 1823; commander in 1827, and from 1832 to 1833 commanded H. M. S. *Sparrowhawk*, on the West India station. While in command of this ship he brought home a treasure freight of half a million dollars and forty-two bales of cochineal. He was made captain in 1837, and had command of H. M. S. *Wellesley* in 1838, when her seamen and marines quelled an insurrection on the coast of Malabar. In 1838 Rear Admiral Maitland was engaged in the operations on the coast of Scinde and in the Persian Gulf, and also in those on the coast of China, commanding a brigade of seamen at the taking of Canton. He was flag-captain at the taking of Chusan in 1840 and at Amoy and Shanghai the next year. He was made C. B. in the latter year and knighted three years later. He became rear admiral in 1857 and succeeded his cousin in the earldom of Lauderdale as the eleventh earl, March 22, 1863. He became vice admiral the same year, and was made K. C. B. in 1865. Three years later he became admiral, and in 1868, G. C. B. In 1877 he was admiral of the fleet. He died September 1, 1878.

Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby, C.B., who commanded on this station from 1847 to 1851, in the flagship *Asia*, 84 guns, Captain R. F. Stopford, was born at Winwick, Lancashire, 1785, fifth son of Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, vicar of Winwick, and his wife Lucy, sister of Edward Stanley, twelfth earl of Derby. He entered the navy in May, 1797, on board the frigate *Latona*, Captain John Bligh, just before the mutiny of the *Nore*, of which he was a witness. He was one of the junior officers on board the *Victory*, the flagship of Lord Nelson, during the long blockade of Toulon, 1803-1805, and was promoted out of her by Nelson, August 1, 1804, to be lieutenant of the *Excellent*, Captain Sotherton. This promotion was confirmed by the Admiralty November 16, 1804. In 1806 he was made commander, and four years later captain. As captain of the

Queen Victoria in 1856; rear admiral, 1862. Soon after he took over the command at Esquimaux from Rear Admiral Kingcome. Rear Admiral Denman in his flagship, accompanied by the *Devastation*, visited Clayquot Sound in May, 1864, to punish the Ahousat Indians for the murder of the crew and destruction of the trading sloop *Kingfisher*. Denman was made vice admiral retired in 1866, and died November 26, 1874.

Rear Admiral John Kingcome commanded on the Esquimaux station from 1863 to 1864, his flagship being the *Sutlej*, Captain Matthew Connolly. He became a lieutenant in 1815 and commander in 1828. In 1838 he was made captain and rear admiral in 1857. In 1864 he was made vice admiral and was knighted and made a K. C. B. in 1865 for distinguished service. He died in 1871. A sturdy, bluff seaman, he was senior lieutenant of H. M. S. *Tees*, 26 guns, Captain Coe, during the Burmese war of 1824, and was captain of the troopship *Belisle* in the operations on the Yangtze-Kiang, 1842. In 1853 he was captain of the troopship *Simoon*.

Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, C.M.G., was in command on this station towards the close of its history as a British Imperial depot. He served here from 1900 to 1903, just preceding Commodore Goodrich, who was in command when the station was abandoned. Admiral Bickford's flagship was first the *Warspite*, and later the *Grafton*, Captain C. R. Keppel, C.B., D.S.O. He was born in India in July, 1844, and entered the navy in 1858, and served in China as sub-lieutenant and during the operations in Japan. He was present at the taking of the forts at Simonsaki. He was senior and gunnery lieutenant of the *Amethyst* during her actions with the Peruvian rebel ironclad *Huascar*. He served as commander in charge of naval transport arrangements at Alexandria during the war; negotiated the release of the captured crew of the *Nisero* in Acheen, and received C.M.G. for this service as captain senior officer of the combined French and English, and German and English squadrons at various operations in the South Pacific. He was at Samoa and received the surrender of Maletia and his chiefs, and received the thanks of the government for putting a stop to civil war on that occasion. He commanded the *Resolution* in the Channel Squadron; was captain of the Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth; superintendent of Sheerness dockyard, 1898-99. He was the recipient of many orders and medals for his distinguished services and was aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria from 1896 to 1899.

Rear Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont, who commanded on the Pacific station from 1890 to 1900, flagship *Warspite*, Captain Thomas F. Walker was born in 1847, his mother being a daughter of Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, Mass. He entered the navy in 1860, and became rear admiral in 1897. He served in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76, and was promoted and received the Arctic medal. He became naval attaché for Europe in 1882. He was private secretary to the Earl of Northbrook when the latter was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1883 to 1885, and was made high commissioner to Egypt in 1884. He was director of naval intelligence from 1894 to 1899, and aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria from 1895 to 1897. From 1901 to 1903 he was commander-in-chief on the Australian station, and in 1904 he became commander-in-chief at Devonport. He was created K.C.B. in the latter year; K.C.M.G., 1901, and also F.R.G.S.

Rear Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar was commander-in-chief on the Pacific station from 1860 to 1872; flagship *Zealous*, Captain Francis A. Hume. He was born in 1815, and was a son of Rear Admiral Sir A. Farquhar, K.C.B., K.C.H. He entered the navy in 1829. Five years after leaving this station he was in command at Devonport, where he remained in that rank until 1880. In 1880 he was created K.C.B., and retired with the rank of admiral.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, who commanded here from 1800 to 1803, flagship *Warspite*, Captain Hon. H. Lambton, was born in 1743, and saw much service in his distinguished career. He entered the navy at an early age and served in New Zealand from 1860 to 1864. He was severely

wounded during this campaign, and was mentioned in despatches and received a medal. At the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882, he again distinguished himself and received a medal, clasp and bronze star, third-class Osmanieh. He served as naval aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria; became a lord of the Admiralty in 1889; was commander-in-chief at the Nore from 1897 to 1899, and at Portsmouth from the latter year to 1903. He was made admiral of the fleet in 1903. He was created G.C.B., 1902; K.C.B., 1895, and G.C.V.O. in 1901.

Rear Admiral Sir Algernon Charles Fiesche Heneage was in command here from 1887 to 1890. His flagship was the *Swiftsure*, Captain James L. Hammet. He was born March 19, 1834, and entered the navy in 1846 and served in the operations in Burma. Subsequently he served in the operations in Burma. Subsequently he served in the Baltic and Black Sea during the Crimean War and later. He was second in command of the Channel Fleet, 1885-86, and commander-in-chief at the Nore from 1892 to 1895.

Rear Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., commanded on this station from 1885 to 1887; flagship *Triumph*, Captain Henry Rose. Admiral Seymour was born at Berkhamstead, March 13, 1836. He was educated at Harrow and entered the navy in 1850. He served through the Burmese War of 1852. He served on the Baltic in 1854 and on the Black Sea in 1854-55, including the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. In the China War he saw service at Fatschan, Canton and Peiho in 1858. He became naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1869, and from 1875 to 1876 he was private secretary to the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty. He became rear admiral in 1882; vice admiral in 1888, and commanded the Channel Squadron from 1890 to 1892. From 1893 to 1897 he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron, and from the latter year until 1900 he was chief in command at Portsmouth. He was first and principal aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria from 1899 to 1901. He became admiral in 1893 and vice admiral of the United Kingdom in 1901, retiring in the latter year. He was G.C.B. and G.C.V.O.

Rear Admiral John Kennedy Erskine Baird served here from 1884 to 1885. His flagship was the *Swiftsure*, Captain the Hon. T. S. Brand. Admiral Baird was born in 1832 and entered the navy early. He served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, and upon leaving this station he was Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves for three years, after which he commanded the Channel Squadron for two years. He was created K.C.B. in 1890 and was retired in 1897.

Rear Admiral Sir Algernon McLennan Lyons was in command here from 1881 to 1884, his flagship being the *Swiftsure*, Captain H. C. Aitchison. He was born August 26, 1833, and entered the navy in 1847. During the Russian War he served in the Black Sea in 1854-5. He was commodore in the West Indies from 1875 to 1878, and commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indies stations from 1885 to 1888. He was commander-in-chief at Plymouth from 1893 to 1896, and principal naval aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria from 1895 to 1897. In the latter year he was created G.C.B. and also admiral of the fleet.

Rear Admiral Richard Thomas, the second commander-in-chief on this station, and the earliest of whom records are available locally, served here from 1841 to 1844; flagship *Dublin*, Captain John J. Tucker. His service here was at a time of great revolutionary trouble and excitement. Thomas was born in 1777, in Cornwall, and entered the navy in 1790 on board the *Cumberland*, with Captain John McBride. He saw much spirited service as a young man. He became lieutenant in 1797 and was present that same year at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent. During the peace following 1801 he was on the Halifax station for a time, and in 1803 was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1805 he became flag-captain to Lord Collingwood. In 1813, owing to poor health, he was invalided home. From 1822-25 he was captain of the ordinary at Portsmouth and at Plymouth, 1834-37. He was made rear admiral in the latter year; vice admiral, January 8, 1848; admiral, 1854, and died 1857.

Rear Admiral David Price commanded on this station from 1853 to 1854; flagship *President*, Captain Richard Burridge. He was born in 1790 and entered the navy in 1801 on board the *Arden*, and was present at the Battle of Copenhagen. In 1809 he became acting lieutenant of the *Arden*, and was twice captured by the Danes. His rank was confirmed, and he continued in the *Arden* until 1811, when he went to the *Hawk* brig, Captain Henry Boucher. Price was badly wounded in an attempt to cut two briggs out of Barfleur harbor. In 1814 he took the *Volcano* bomb out to North America and participated in the operations against Baltimore and New Orleans. He was advanced to post rank in 1815. From 1834 to 1838 he commanded the *Portland* in the Mediterranean. In 1846 he was made superintendent of Sheerness dock yard, and in 1850 he became rear admiral. He arrived at Esquimaux shortly before the declaration of war with Russia. In July, 1854, the French and English squadrons had met at Honolulu and on the 25th they sailed to search for two Russian frigates reported to be at sea. They ran the frigates down at Petropaulovski, which port was strongly fortified. As the ships were moving in to the attack, Price committed suicide. Sir Frederick Nicholson succeeded to the command, but the attack was severely repulsed.

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

"Novalis" (Friedrich von Hardenburg)

The few works of this young student are an outcome of the sorrow over the death of two he loved. From the time he learned to triumph over his grief dates the beginning of his own serene contentment, and the blossoming of his slight genius into the flower of his dreamy, poetical, religio-philosophy.

He was born in 1772 on the family estate near Mansfeld, Germany. His parents were Moravians, and the family life a deeply religious one. His surroundings had at first rather a depressing effect on the child, for he was too fond of self-communion and showed no fondness for the ordinary childish pursuits. However, after his tenth year he developed more normal tendencies, and showing great aptitude for study, was given every advantage in the way of education.

At all times he was greatly influenced by the friendships he made, and he numbered his friends among the greatest of Germany's poets, notably Schiller, and afterwards Goethe, for both of whom he cherished a passionate admiration, and who gave him a warm affection in return.

At the age of twenty-two he fell in love with a lovely little girl of thirteen, to whom, in spite of her youth, he became betrothed, and when she died, two years later, he was overwhelmed with grief. Almost immediately following her death, his brother Erasmus died, and this double sorrow, contrary to overcoming him, seemed to inspire him with a spiritual strength, which enabled him to bear his bereavement almost joyfully, for he said he had learned that death has no terrors, and he learned only to join those who had gone before. "For him the boundary line between the seen and the unseen had disappeared."

It was about this time that he composed some of his most beautiful poems. Later, at the request of his parents, who thought to divert his mind from dwelling too much upon unsubstantial things, he entered the mining school of Friesburg, and graduating, was made assessor and chief judiciary of the Thuringian District.

Never very strong, when an illness seized him in 1800 he was unable to rally from its effects, and died in March, 1801, at the age of twenty-nine. The name Novalis is the brightest of the old romantic school. Although his early death precluded the possibility of his fulfilling the expectation of his friends, who regarded him as the torch-bearer in the struggle against the materialism of the "Enlighteners," yet his unity of religion and poetry, his philosophy and his deep faith in Christianity, made him a power quite unique in the world of letters.

The many scattered races of mankind lay bound for ages in the grasp of an iron fate. Light was hidden from their weary souls. The eternal world was the home and dwelling of the gods. Its mysterious form had existed from eternity. Over the glowing mountains of the East abode the Sun, with its all-permeating heat and light. An aged Giant bore the Earth on his shoulders. The Titans lay fast bound under the mountain. The dark green depths of ocean was the lap of a goddess. Richer was the flavor of the grapes, for a god dwelt in the luxuriant vine. Age followed age, a ceaseless spring; and the happy life of Earth's children was ever enlivened by celestial presences.

Only one shadow obscured the common joy—the cruel spectre of Death.

The old world waned; the flowers of the first Paradise faded away; and the race of men, casting off their early innocence, strayed into a wild uncultivated desert. The gods and their retinues vanished from the earth. Nature stood lonely and lifeless, bound in the iron chains of custom and laws. The bloom was brushed from life.

The new era arose at last amidst a nation scorned and espised, a people who had cast off their native innocence. In poverty was born the son of the first Virgin Mother, mysterious offspring of heavenly origin. The Heavenly Heart unfolded slowly—a flower chalice of Almighty love, with eyes upturned to a Divine Father, while his head rested on the tender bosom of a loving earthly mother.

From the far shores of Hellas and her sunny skies, a poet came to Palestine, and laid his heart at the feet of the Wonder-Child.

Pupil of joy, his heart beating with new hope and love, the singer bent his way to Hindustan, pouring out under its cloudless skies such burning songs, that myriads of hearts turned to him, and the joyful news spread far and near. Soon after the poet left, the precious Life fell a sacrifice to fallen man; he died young, torn away from the much-loved earth, his weeping mother and his faint-hearted friends. The moment of anguish, the birth of the new world was at hand. He fought with the old dreaded form of death, struggled hard to shake off the clutch of the old world; his sweet lips drained the bitter chalice of unspeakable anguish. Once more he cast a loving glance at his mother; then came the delivering hand of Mighty Love and he fell asleep.

The secret of the grave was made clear, and heavenly spirits rolled away the heavy stone from the tomb. Angels watched by the slumbering form; rising in new godlike glory, he soared to the heights of the newly made

world, buried the old earthly shape in the depths of a cavern, and laid his mighty hand on it, so that no power might ever move it.

The loving ones still wept by his grave, but they wept tears of emotion and gratitude. Again they see thee and rejoice at thy resurrection; they see thee weeping on thy mother's sacred bosom; they walk once more as friends, listening to words fluttering like leaves from the Tree of Life; they behold thee hasten with untold longing to the Father's arms, bearing aloft the new manhood and the victorious chalice. The mother soon hastened to join thy triumph; she was the first to enter the New Home. Long years have passed since then, and thy new creation soars to higher powers; thousands and thousands drawn by thee from bitter grief and pain now roam with thee, and the heavenly Virgin in the Kingdom of Love, serve in the Temple of Divine Death, and are thine eternally.

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

There may be cases where the genius of a man makes it excusable or even imperative that all of his works be given to the public, including those which he has left unfinished; but it is only fair to that public that they be warned upon taking up a book that it is, in complete. In the case of Mr. Meredith's "Celt and Saxon" even were the warning given that the story falls far short of completion, it is doubtful if it prove satisfactory to any readers. George Meredith undoubtedly possessed talent first cousin to genius, and it is casting no undeserved slight upon Twentieth Century writers when we say that his works seem to belong to a generation of so ago, when authors took infinitely more pains with their books than they do at present. Today writers strive to satisfy the public, yesterday they strove to satisfy themselves. Of the two, any worker will tell you that one's self is the hardest taskmaster. George Meredith was conscientious to a degree. He wrote almost perfect English. He could rise at times to lofty heights of eloquence. His characters are all forceful and convincing. His humor is slightly veiled and all the more desirable. If he is apt to digress too much, we can find it in our minds to forgive him as a rule. This story of "Celt and Saxon" is full of lengthy digressions, but in spite of that, it holds one's interest fast, and the characters are clearly and forcefully drawn. It is published by Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

As a direct contrast to the above story, where plot is sacrificed to character, we have a very modern story indeed, where character is rather sacrificed for the sake of the plot. "John Marsh's Millions" is as good as the average run of novels, which is to say it is neither very good nor very bad. It is full of complications for the hero and heroine, and keeps up a certain amount of interest, though some of the situations are very tiresome. The joint authors of the production are Charles Klein and Arthur Hornblow, and the publishers, Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

To the ordinary person the word "metaphysics" does not convey a very definite idea of anything. It is that which deep thinking scholars only are concerned with and which the everyday man cannot possibly grasp. That this view is entirely wrong is admirably demonstrated in a little volume by Dr. James H. Snowden to which he has given the title "The World a Spiritual System." The volume, however, whatever its title, is in reality metaphysics made easy and comprehensible. In the few days that have elapsed since its publication, it has attracted considerable attention and comment. Among those who have been impressed by the work is Isaac C. Ketter, D.D., LL.D., President of Grove City College, who, in the course of a long article, declares that the book "brings the philosophical fire within the reach of mortals," and further adds that it is a work "well suited to create a taste for philosophical studies and to change the attitude of the plain man towards the great truths which lie basal to the deepest interests of life."

This same quality of simplicity has been remarked upon by Dr. Edward M. Meyer, professor of Philosophy in Washington and Jefferson College. He says "The book will appeal to the general reader seeking to grasp and appreciate the great issues at stake in metaphysical controversy."

And still a third of the many who have written to Dr. Snowden, voicing appreciation of his work is Dr. John A. Marquis, President of Coe College. His comment is much like that of the others. "Dr. Snowden has made metaphysics readable. Those who are acquainted with his previous work as a philosophical and theological writer are familiar with his unique ability to popularize an abstruse subject without cheapening it. He has made metaphysics not only intelligible but attractive to the plain man. It is the only book we have seen adapted to the average college student, and we welcome it as a new type of philosophical writing. Our professor of philosophy tells me he is so pleased with it that he will adopt it as a text book in some of his courses."

The immigrant America wants and needs, Jacob Riis says, "is he who brings the best of his old home to the new, not he who threw it overboard on the voyage." In Hero Tales of the Far North this man who has so won the

hearts of the people of his adopted country that he has been termed "the ideal American," tells of some of the famous heroes of his native land. These heroes are to us little more than names, for their deeds of skill and bravery have never been recounted in English before. Hans Egde, Gustav Vasa, Absolon the Warrior Bishop of the North, King Waldemar, King Christian IV., Gustav Adolf—what pictures, hazy, fleeting, indistinct and yet undeniably marked by the presence of some indescribable mystery, romance and wild clash of arms, these names conjure up! Mr. Riis has told all of their stories and not a single one is disappointing. "Every lad of Northern blood," he writes, "whose heart is in the right place, loves these heroes. And he need make no excuses for them, nor has he any need of, bartering them for the great heroes of his new home; they help us to understand that we are all kin in the things that really count and help us to pull together as we must if we are to make the most of our common country."

DISRAELI MEMOIRS.

On April 19, 1911, it will be just thirty years since Benjamin Disraeli died at Hughenden Manor in Buckinghamshire, leaving his valuable papers to the custody and discretion of his Private Secretary, Lord Rowton. At the latter's death the famous correspondence was passed over to a number of executors of whom Lord Rothschild was one. Then it was decided to have the long-awaited biography done, and Mr. Moneybags, a well-known journalist connected with the London Times, was selected to do the work and since then he has been engaged in the task. And what a task it has been can be appreciated when it is considered that it took some seventy large boxes to hold the Beaconsfield papers. Mr. Moneybags has had to arrange, select and discard from this material.

Volume I, which is to be published early in November, tells the story of Disraeli's life with a prefatory account of his ancestry, from his birth in 1804 to the year that Queen Victoria, his august friend and sovereign, ascended the throne. It is a clear, specific period in his grandly adventurous career—the period of youth and ambition, and his letters show that it is also a period of preparation for the high career, which as he never doubted, was ahead of him. Here is revealed the real Disraeli—a personality not born in the purple, a young Jew without much money, lacking powerful friends, but with a man of destiny. But the present volume shows him also studying law and traveling; trying finance and journalism; writing his novels; suffering from illness and despondency, but usually of good courage, confident of conquering.

The loosening of the Beaconsfield letters will not only provide an excellent means for the study of a great character, but they will also fill out many an incident in English Literature and National History which hitherto have been without their contributions of direct knowledge. His books, Vivian Grey, Popanilla, Contarini Fleming and the Rummage Letters inform us how he saw life shaping about him, saw it clearly, resolutely, far ahead. General contemporary sources of information previously been available to writers, but now the inner archives are first unveiled.

SOAP AND GEYSERS.

An interesting conversation between Clifton Johnson and one of the keepers of the Yellowstone National Park is recorded by the author in his chapter on the Park. In Highways and Byways of the Rocky Mountains, the latest Johnson book. It runs something like this: "I wish they'd let us shoot a few of these bears," said the keeper. "But the government is very strict about prohibiting the use of firearms by anyone except the soldiers. It's strict in a good many other ways, too. People are not allowed to soap the geysers or to carry away souvenirs the way they used to."

"There's one family I know," said Mrs. Keeper, "that has a piece of lime deposit they took from up by the lake in the early days, and it's as big as a stove."

"But they couldn't have carried away such a piece," objected the keeper. "They couldn't come in here with wagons. There were no more roads than a jack-rabbit has."

"Oh, get out," retorted the lady. "What's the matter with you? All the old-timers went through here with wagons, though maybe that piece wasn't quite as large as I said."

"Anyhow," resumed the keeper, "it got so people would lug off anything they could carry and the government made 'em quit. Soaping the geysers was another freak of the public. If soap was thrown in, it seemed to stir 'em up and make 'em sport. The largest geyser in the Park was ruined by a dose of soap which a soldier gave it, and which resulted in its blowing to pieces. Then there was a Chinaman who had a laundry in a tent at the Upper Basin. He emptied his soapbuds where they ran into a geyser, and the geyser exploded after a while and blew up the fellow's tent."

KING MANOEL'S BANKERS

A considerable portion of King Manoel's private fortune has been entrusted to Messrs. Coutts, the famous bankers in the Strand. Thus another notable name has been placed on the firm's books, which contain the signatures

of all the members of the British Royal Family from George II. to George V.

One other king in exile, Louis Philippe, banked with Coutts, as also did the late Shah of Persia, the Empress Frederick, and Leopold King of the Belgians.

Apart from Royalty, Coutts' clients number thousands of illustrious and wealthy folk; in fact, the rooms in the bank's new Strand premises are already proving inadequate as a storehouse for the colossal deposits, which include no less than £200,000,000 of foreign bonds.

THE UPBRINGING OF THE PRINCESS MARY

There has existed for some time past some difference of opinion between members of the Royal Family as to upbringing of the Princess Mary.

The difficulty in connection with the training and education of the Princess consists in the fact that her Royal Highness is an only girl, and of necessity it has been rather a problem to find her suitable companions of her own age and sex.

The Princesses Alexandra and Maude of Fife, who have been frequent visitors at Marlborough House in the past, are both several years the senior of the Princess Mary, whilst the little daughters of Mrs. Derek Keppel, who is one of Queen Mary's most intimate friends, are rather too young to make suitable playmates for her Royal Highness.

Miss Louvina Knollys, daughter of Lord Knollys, and a great favorite with Queen Mary, and indeed all the Royal Family, is also several years older than the Princess Mary, though the two are, as a matter of fact, very great friends.

Queen Alexandra rather favored the idea of sending the Princess to school, but Queen Mary has always been reluctant to do so, partly on account of the great difficulty experienced in finding a suitable establishment for the Princess, and also because her Majesty is of the opinion that a girl is better brought up in her own home than anywhere else, a view in which King George entirely coincides.

But there are also the Princess's own wishes to be considered. Her Royal Highness has of late been urging her mother to send her to a school, and it is possible that her wish may be granted before very long. The Princess is immensely fond of her home, but the desire for playmates of her own age is a very natural one, and it is impossible for her to have them except at school.

ROYAL EXTRAVAGANCES

Queen Pia is perhaps the most extravagant of all European Royalties. Her income has never been able to keep anything like pace with her expenditure, and, in her day, she spent far more on dress and personal adornment than all the other Queens and Empresses in Europe put together. Time after time King Humbert, whose favorite sister she was, came to her financial aid.

Still, in spite of this, she never had money enough to meet her enormous expenditure. It is on record that once all her servants struck owing to the non-payment of their wages, while it is openly stated in papers all over Europe that Queen Pia at the present moment owes the State of Portugal the enormous sum of £400,000.

DIVERS SALVING WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

At the Old World city of Winchester, the original capital of England, divers have been called in to save its historic cathedral from ruin. The operations now being carried on constitute a record as curious and interesting in the history of engineering as it is in that of church archaeology, for such employment of divers is without any parallel.

Winchester is the largest of all the English cathedrals and in many respects is the richest in historical associations. For many years the increasing subsidence of the walls gave the gravest anxiety to the dean and chapter, and it was accordingly decided that prompt measures must be taken to save the ancient building.

Before the work of underpinning the walls was begun, however, T. G. Jackson, R.A., the diocesan architect, had a trial hole sunk some little distance from the cathedral, and thus obtained instructive light on the difficulties of the early builders and the cause of the subsidence. He found that although the foundations had been carried down—in A.D. 1079—to a depth of ten feet below the surface, the work had to be stopped at that level owing to the presence of water. For over a hundred years building operations remained in abeyance; but in 1202 the builders tried to solve the problem by laying the trunks of beech trees side by side on the bottom of the trench at the level of the water, and, having covered these over with a layer of chalk, the erection of the cathedral was proceeded with.

The trial hole also showed that below the water level was a layer of marly clay to a depth of six feet, and this rested on a genuine peat bog, over eight feet in depth, which was the cause of all the trouble. Under the heavy weight of the building the peat had become compressed, probably by about four feet. The result was a serious and unequal subsidence.

It was owing to these faulty foundations

that the first Norman tower, under which were buried the remains of William Rufus, fell with a crash over the King's grave. In those superstitious days, however, the disaster was imputed to the bones of the wicked King having weakened the piers, and so having caused the collapse of the tower.

Francis Fox, the eminent civil engineer, was recently called in to collaborate with the architect at the suggestion of the Marquis of Winchester. The problem that confronted them was to discover the best method of removing the peat and substituting concrete and masonry without resorting to pumping, which would cause the abstraction of sand or silt from beneath other portions of the fabric, with disastrous consequences. Fox came to the conclusion that the aid of a diver was the only solution of the difficulty, and the work was accordingly entrusted to a firm of well-known submarine engineers, who set about the work, that is now proving successful. This is the method of salvage:

A length of wall from five to six feet in extent is treated at a time by means of a pit sunk to the level of the old foundations, exposing the beech trees. Water is then reached, and, with the aid of ordinary excavation and light pumping, the clay is removed and the peat bed uncovered. The water is allowed to rise and the work is continued by a diver, who removes every particle of peat from beneath the wall and places on the gravel bottom-jute bags filled with concrete in cement ready mixed. He places these side by side until the whole area is covered with bags, which the diver then splits open with a knife, so as to spread the contents over the surface.

"Four layers of bags having been placed in position, time is allowed for the concrete to set. The inflow of water is then checked, the water pumped out, and the work continued by masons and bricklayers to the under side of the original foundations.

When it is considered that the whole of the work, both excavating and concreting, is done by the diver in total darkness, entirely by groping and feeling with his hands, it will be seen that the feat is both arduous and difficult. The use of electric hand lamps, used by divers in clear water, is in this case inadmissible, on account of the mud and silt all around the diver. Engineer Fox, though over 60 years of age, has made several personal inspections in diver's dress, of the work under water. It will probably be two years before the outer walls have all been thus treated.

In the course of the excavations the workmen have come across many old leaden coffins and human remains, which have lain undisturbed for centuries—a fact which may well stir the imagination as to their identity, for in no English cathedral or abbey, save St. Paul's and Westminster, are buried so many illustrious men as at Winchester. It is the resting place of the West Saxon kings; and the great Canute, who, according to tradition, hung up his richly jeweled crown over the high altar after the famous scene on the sea shore, was buried in this cathedral.

In later times, when the city was captured during the great rebellion, the mob rushed into the sacred building and rifled the chests; but finding in them only human bones, amused themselves by throwing them at the beautiful stained-glass windows.

JUST FOLKS' PHILOSOPHY.

From Clara E. Laughlin's new novel "Just Folks."

"Problem," says Liza Allen, "shucks, folks ain't no problem, not when you really know 'em—they're just folks."

"Folks git more pleasure out of what costs 'em most."

"Love came to transform the old, hard law, and make happiness not only possible, but an obligation."

"An' as fer fire, there's none like pride 't kape ye warm."

"Great overcoming has been the history of all great art."

"You can tell her I chust god you sewed up for de winter and I ain't goin' to take off your clothes before it iss Spring, nod for no one."

"He wan't never one to keer much about mere-stidiness, less'n it had some ginger 'long with it."

"Principles ain't strong in the young as they be when you've larned how much they stand for."

"Min is a ter'ble lot of trouble 't break in."

"I believe 'tis in the nature of ivery woman 't want a man 't try her hand on."

"There's munny that ain't got the courage 't live as they ought, that's got the courage 't die brave and splendid."

"God do be kapin' of us all an' He'll do right by them that never mint no harm."

"Men wan't made to dream about; they was made 't develop woman's Christian Character."

"Happiness does not come to us on our own terms. We have to reach out after it and grasp it where it lies."

Theatrical Manager (whose new farce is a failure)—They might at least have laughed as much as they did at my "Hamlet."—Filegends Blatter.

An Hour with the Editor

SCOTTISH HISTORY

IV.

Scotland affords a striking example of the struggle between civilization and barbarism. The people of Moray, the Hebrides and Caithness, the "wild Scots of Galloway," as they called themselves, the fierce Scots of Argyle-shire, and all the inhabitants of the northeast coast, in whose veins the blood of the Norsemen ran, were of no mind to abandon their free life for the restraints of such civilization as the Romans had introduced into southern Britain, and which kings like Malcolm aimed to introduce among them. Years after Malcolm's death, as late, indeed, as the year 1138, the Galwegians insisted that they should be placed in the front of battle against the English hosts, although they fought naked against bowmen and men in armor. They charged fiercely with shouts of "Albanagh" to signify that they were the descendants of the aboriginal race, who were ready to fight the armies of civilization with the primitive weapons of ancient barbarism. It is no surprise, therefore, to read that after the death of Malcolm Canmohr, the majority of the people rallied to uphold the claims of Donald Bane to the throne. Donald was a brother of Malcolm and a son of Duncan, with whom Macbeth had fought. He is described as a "wild Scot." He refused to attend his brother's court and scorned the novelties which Malcolm and Queen Margaret had introduced. Seeking refuge in the Hebrides, he surrounded himself with devoted adherents, who looked upon him as the champion of the customs of their fathers, and when news of Malcolm's death reached him, he set out for Scotland proper with a force large enough and terrible enough to overcome all possible opposition. His brother's children made only a feeble resistance to his claim to the crown; indeed, it does not appear to have been more than a passive opposition. Donald's first act as king was to order the exclusion of all foreigners from Scotland, his deliberate purpose being to restore the whole kingdom to the condition of the Hebrides. But the seed of civilization had taken root, and first Duncan, an illegitimate son of Malcolm, and afterwards Edgar, son of Malcolm and Margaret, headed rebellions. That of which Duncan was leader was terminated by his assassination; but that of Edgar was successful, and he ascended the throne. He strengthened his position by giving his sister Matilda to Henry I. of England as his wife. During Edgar's reign, which lasted nine years, Scotland had peace. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander I., known as The Pierce, the principal feature of whose reign was the establishment of the independence of the Church of Scotland. This of course does not mean the Presbyterian Church as we now have it, but only the Scottish division of the Christian Church, which afterwards became Presbyterian.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland at a very early date. Indeed the Scots, whom Eric led over from Ireland in the Sixth Century, had already embraced this religion, and missionaries had carried it to the Picts. During all its savagery from the Sixth to the Twelfth Century, Scotland was nominally Christian. In the latter century the Archbishops of Canterbury and York claimed to have ecclesiastical supremacy over the northern half of Britain, the former basing his contention upon a general claim of superiority; the latter resting his right upon territorial grounds, a very considerable portion of his jurisdiction being held by the Scottish kings under homage to the sovereigns of England. A crisis was reached over the consecration of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's. Alexander exhibited adroitness in dealing with this difficult question, and succeeded in avoiding the recognition of either of the contestants, a very interesting fact in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland.

Alexander was succeeded by David, youngest son of Malcolm and Margaret. David was brought up by his sister at the court of Henry I., a monarch whose character may be judged from his title, Beauclore. He imbibed that sovereign's love of learning and refinement, and on coming to the throne made every effort possible to transplant the benefits of civilization to his realm. In this he was very successful. While many generations had to pass before the ancient customs and ideas of the land were eradicated, from this time forward Scotland advanced steadily in enlightenment. In war David was not very successful. He championed the cause of Matilda against Stephen, but was not able to accomplish much. His army, while large enough and valiant enough, was of too heterogeneous a nature to be able to make headway against the better disciplined forces of Stephen, and though they fought bravely and gained some minor victories, the final battle of Coton Moor was a Scottish defeat, and one that put an end forever to the ambitions of the kings of Scotland to rule over the northern part of what is now England. But if he was not great in war, he was active and influential in the works of peace. He established many great ecclesiastical houses, such as those at Kelso, Melrose, Holyrood, Jedburgh and others. His treatment of the Church was munificent, so much so, indeed, that he has been criticized for having sacrificed the welfare of the people to that of the clergy. On the other hand, there is much to be said in favor of his policy. The monks were the custodians of the learning and the teachers of civilization. Their lands were free

from the ravages of war, and it seems to have been an act of the greatest statesmanship on the part of David to establish great abbeys everywhere throughout the borderland where the English and Scots met so often in battle. He thereby brought into existence not only many places of refuge, but provided great areas of tillage land where food could be raised in tranquility no matter how fiercely battle might rage around them. Of David's character as a man and king, it is not easy to speak too highly. He was manly, courageous and yet kind-hearted and generous to his foes. His life was devoted, as devoutness was understood in those days. His sense of his obligations as king was very high. There was no occasion in which he was not accessible to the humblest of his people who might seek justice at his hands. He was very fond of hunting and generally loved pleasure of a legitimate kind. He had no desire for war for war's sake, and aimed by every means in his power to bring his kingdom up to the level occupied by other lands. For this purpose he welcomed such of the Normans and Saxons as resented the usurpation by Stephen of the English throne, and their influence served to promote the advancement of civilization in his kingdom. David set up his capital in Edinburgh, having been the first Scottish monarch to do so. His reason for this was to keep himself closely in touch with the southern part of his own dominions, where his title was the least secure, as well as to enjoy the benefit of proximity to the centres of education and refinement that even then were being established in England. He died in 1153, being found by his attendants on his knees in an attitude of devotion. The historian Buchanan says of him: "If men were to set themselves to draw the image of a good king, they would fall short of what David showed himself throughout the whole course of his life." This sovereign is often referred to as St. David, but he never was regularly canonized by the Church. His name was inserted in the Calendar of Saints in King Charles' prayer-book for Scotland.

OVERCOMING EVIL

Paul the Apostle was a very practical person. He was not a theorist, nor yet a sentimentalist. He called a spade a spade, and said what he thought in language that left small room for misconstruction. Thus when he wrote to the Romans he advised them as far as possible to live peaceably with all men. He realized that it was not the least use to expect anybody to refrain always from acts that could not be classed as peaceful. Hence when, after giving this red-blooded advice, he went on to say, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," he cannot be charged with taking the position of a mollycoddle. He was a believer in the right of men to resist force with force when necessary, but he also believed in the efficacy of good in the struggle with evil. It is never wise to take an isolated expression used by any one and deduce principles from it, although very many of the various sects of Christendom build up their peculiar tenets in that manner. Paul was not writing a work on philosophy in his Epistle to the Romans. He was simply telling them some things that they would find useful in everyday life, and one of these things was the overcoming power of good. What we hear generally talked about is the overcoming power of evil. Countless men and women have feared to take their Christianity out into the world lest it should be overwhelmed by evil. We are told over and over again that public life is corrupt, and that the state is steadily being overcome of evil. This may or may not be the case, but if it is the case, how much are they, who profess to live righteous lives, doing to prevent it? This reference is not to ministers of the Gospel, for there is abroad an idea, for which there is no valid excuse, that because a man devotes his life to the Church, there is no place for him in the political life of the community, that his interference in such things is an impertinence to be resented. Of course this is not right. A man does not lose his citizenship by devoting his life to the promotion of the Christian religion. On the contrary, he ought to be all the better fitted to discharge the duties of citizenship. But custom closes the door of the political convention to ministers of the Gospel, and, however desirable it may be that the opposite rule should prevail, we must take things as they are, if we are going to endeavor to improve them. But there are thousands of other men who hold aloof from participation in political life because of its alleged iniquities, and yet they are the first to cry out against its evils. Why do not they try the process upon which Paul relied? It is safe to say that if the vigorous Apostles were living today, and men came to him complaining that politics were corrupt, he would tell them to set to work and purify them by introducing into them the influence of righteousness.

If Christianity could be introduced into public life, the solution of the problems that so greatly vex humanity would be greatly simplified. Legislation is generally of the "thou shalt not" variety. It prohibits far more than it enjoins. It amplifies the prohibitive provisions of the Ten Commandments, but rarely attempts to give effect to the New Commandment, "that ye love one another." For centuries civilization was built up upon "thou shalt not's." Of recent years we have had more of the "thou shalt's." We have begun to tell the mine-owner that he shall take sufficient

precautions to protect the lives of his operatives, to tell the employer in all lines of industry that he shall compensate his workmen for injury suffered while working on his behalf. We have told our ship-owners that they shall provide their ships with every possible safeguard. We are commanding every one to take every necessary sanitary precaution. We are telling parents that they shall send their children to school, that they must take proper care of them, and when they do not, we are providing places where they may be placed and be taken care of. These things are applied Christianity, and as a rule they are brought about in the shape of laws by men who make no profession of Christianity, who are, in point of fact, regarded by many professing Christians as engaged in a pursuit into which righteousness does not enter at all. This being the case, how much more might not be reasonably expected if men, who openly profess to govern their lives by the Golden Rule, would enter actively into public life? The effect of such a line of action would perhaps not be to change the laws very materially, but to secure a better enforcement of them. Herein it is that most laws fail. The moral sense of communities ought to make itself felt in respect to the enforcement of law instead of leaving this, as is too often done, to men who are not in sympathy with moral reform, or who look upon evil as a matter of course. Until the spirit of righteousness is expressed in the enforcement of law as well as in its enactment, the beneficial effect of legislation for the promotion of morality will fall short of its object. In this sphere of action we are too often overcome of evil. Take the very common instance of local prohibition of the liquor traffic. A great moral wave will sweep over a community and the decision of the people will be that thereafter no liquor shall be sold. Then the wave of enthusiasm recedes; the enforcement of the law is not insisted upon; evil overcomes the good, and the last state of the community is worse than the first. Instances of this kind can be counted by scores. The law is good, but the good is overcome by evil, and not so much by active evil as by the passive evil of negligence on the part of those who are too respectable or too cowardly or too something else to identify themselves with the enforcement of the law.

Speaking generally, what Christendom wants today more than anything else is the application of the principles of Christianity to its public life in all its aspects. Herein will be found the only useful protection from social revolution, in which wrong will be at least temporarily triumphant.

THE EARTH

IX.

The valley of the Colorado is one of the most important in America, for it largely determines the character of the climate over a large part of the Continent. The air that is heated over the tropical waters of the Pacific Ocean finds its way inland by way of this valley, and is carried northward without losing much of its burden of moisture, the latter being precipitated in the great interior drainage basin. This explains in part the existence of the arid region in the southwestern part of the United States and the greatness of the Mississippi river system. Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., one of the greatest meteorologists of his time, suggested that this northerly flowing atmospheric stream from the Pacific encounters a northerly flowing stream from the South Atlantic, which would be a prolongation of the Southeast Trades, which we saw in a previous article sweep across the last named ocean, and the two follow the great Central Plain to an indefinite distance towards the North, dropping their burden of moisture as they become cooled in higher altitudes and more northerly latitudes.

All the waters of these Pacific Coast rivers have their origin over the tropical area of the Pacific Ocean, whence they are carried towards the northeast by the southwest winds. These atmospheric currents impinge upon the continental coast-line, carrying an enormous burden of water. When they encounter elevated land near the coast they drop a part of their burden upon its sides and summits, and pass on comparatively dry. Where breaks in the line of coast elevations occur the winds are able to carry their burdens further inland, and herein we find the explanation of the varying precipitation at different points along the coast not far distant from each other. The great range, which we call the Cascades in some places, the Coast Range in others, and which is in need of some general descriptive term, is too great an elevation for the air currents to surmount without parting with very much of their burden, and so they are comparatively dry to the eastward of this range, and thus we have the semi-arid regions of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. The western slopes of the Rockies receive the remainder of their burden, and if these winds pass out upon the Prairies at all, which is a matter of doubt, they are then dry. It is this dry-air which, falling upon the Prairies to fill the partial vacuum from time to time created by a low barometer, form the famous Chinooks; it is warm because of the dynamic pressure of its particles caused by the downward rush. Hence it is ready to take up the moisture that presents itself, and before it snow disappears as by magic.

The rivers of the Atlantic slope of North

America, while they have played a very important part in the history of that part of the Continent, are none of them of the first class. They are so numerous that their names would form a considerable catalogue. The principal one of the Canadian rivers in this series is the St. John. (The St. Lawrence is in another series.) It is 450 miles long and is navigable for about 300 miles, with a single interruption at Grand Falls, where there is one of the most picturesque of cataracts and canons. The Connecticut is of about the same length, but is not navigable to the same extent. The Hudson has a length of 350 miles; the tide flows up for 166 miles, to which point it is navigable by large vessels. The Hudson has played an exceedingly important part in the political and commercial history of the United States. The Delaware is about the same length as the Hudson, and in its lower stretches is navigable for large vessels. The Chesapeake is an important river, although its length is not more than 200 miles. The Susquehanna is next in order towards the south, and the main river, with its two principal branches, combine to form a waterway of more or less importance about 750 miles long. The Potomac is 400 miles long, and in its lower part a very important stream. These are the chief rivers of the Atlantic slope, and they are much inferior in magnitude to those of the Pacific slope, although in the case of many of them their wide estuaries give them much commercial value. They all with the scores of smaller rivers have their sources in the Appalachian Range, which arrests the moisture-laden winds that blow from the southeast across the Atlantic. On the western slope of this range other rivers take their origin, but these will be mentioned in considering the water systems of the Great Central Plain.

The rivers in the Central Plain are in three groups, those that flow northward into the Arctic, those that flow southward into the Gulf of Mexico, and those that flow eastward into the Atlantic or Hudson Bay. In each of these groups there is one great river system which overshadows all the others in importance. In the northern group this place is held by the Mackenzie; in the southern group it is the Mississippi, and in the central group by the St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes. Before speaking of these rivers, attention may be directed to one of the most remarkable features of the North American Continent. What is about to be said can be better appreciated if read with inspection of the map, but it is so very important that those who desire to understand the physical conditions of the country, and the knowledge is important in connection especially with the development of Canada, should take the trouble to inform themselves on the subject.

If we begin at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and go up to the head of the Great Lakes in a general southwestern direction, we pass through what is by far the greatest body of freshwater in the world. Then we find stretching away to the northwest another series of lakes second only in magnitude to those which send their surplus waters to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence. This series of lakes, beginning at Great Bear Lake and terminating in Lake Ontario, contain by very much the greater part of the fresh water. Not only are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Great Slave and Great Bear lakes without rivals in point of size, but if they and the smaller lakes of this remarkable series were empty, there is not enough fresh water in all the lakes and all the rivers elsewhere to fill them. The part that these great bodies of water, much the larger part of which are Canadian, will play in the future development of the country cannot easily be estimated. They entitle North America to be called the Continent, and Canada the Country of Great Lakes.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Luyin)

TERENCE

B.C. 185-159

In the first place Terence was a slave and came from Carthage in bondage when he was very young, to enter the service of a Roman, one Terentius Lucanus, from whom he took his name. But in those days slavery meant no such degradation as it means now. The gentlest-born, in the course of war, were liable to be taken prisoners, and reduced to servitude. Many of the brilliant men of old Rome were emancipated slaves, who had grown to love the country and the people of their enforced adoption, and very often the friendship between the freed slaves and their erstwhile masters was as close as a tie of blood. No impediment was put in the way of a slave's intellectual advancement, and consequently Terence was given the benefit of a good education.

It was in 166 B.C. that Terence's first play, "Andria," was brought out, and the story runs that the youth took his manuscript to Caelius, who was a very important man of the day, filling an equivalent position to our modern censor. This individual happened to be entertaining a party of friends at a dinner when the servants ushered in the importunate, though

embarrassed Terence. Caelius eyed with disfavor the shabby youth, who had interrupted his entertainment, but, thinking to afford some amusement to his guests, he commanded Terence to sit upon a stool at the foot of his couch, and read aloud from his play. Blushing and stammering, the lad obeyed, while the others prepared to laugh. But as Terence read on, no smiles greeted his words beyond smiles of approbation. Caelius, quick to recognize talent, interrupted the reading to bid the young author take a seat beside him at the table, and when Terence had finished reading, he was congratulated by all present. Later, with Caelius' assistance, the play was produced and met with instant success.

Terence had the advantage of coming into contact with the greatest minds of Rome, and while the accusations against him of plagiarizing may or may not be true, it is certain that he was greatly impressed by the influence of such men as Scipio Aemilianus, Laslius, and Furius Philo.

He was a deep student of human nature, and he benefited by the very fact that he was an alien born, for he was able to study the men and women about him from a safe perspective. The best quality his comedies possess is their intense humanness. The characters say and do things, not as one man or woman in a thousand, but just as ordinary people would say and do them. The characters of Terence are neither Greek nor Roman, but men and women. It was because of this that they appealed to such a large audience. More than that, Terence could gauge to a nicety the strength of the prevailing sentiment of the people, and he made his characters voice his own convictions in this respect with never-failing happy results. For instance, in the play "The Self-Tormentor," Menedemus, the father, in order to do his duty by his state, almost breaks his heart in punishing his son. When Chremes, his neighbor, attempts to expostulate, and asks him why he should concern himself about the example he sets to other men, Menedemus gives the famous reply:

"Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto" (I am a man: all that concerns my fellow man is my concern).

At which the whole vast audience arose and cheered to the echo.

The diction of Terence, says an authority, was the model of his successors. He marks indeed no less an epoch in the development of the language of the Romans than in the progress of their views of life; and in both, the changes, the permanence of which his power assured, were similar. In language, as in life, Terence stands for sweet reasonableness, for moderation, for sympathetic kindness, for elegance, for art-for classicism. His work brought into Latin literature that element of perfect style which it retained in Cicero and in Horace; which it lost in the later empire in the hands of Seneca and Fronto; which reappeared in France. So, too, in his philosophy of life and manners, he finds a follower in Horace, a stern opponent in Juvenal—and an appreciative audience in modern Paris. It is, indeed, the philosophy of compromise, not that of strong and enthusiastic conviction. Terence, like Horace, has always been a favorite author with men of wide experience. If we may attribute a distinct purpose to Terence, it was this: to introduce a finer tone into both the life and language of his countrymen by picturing for them in the purity of their own idiom the gentler and more human life of Greece. Not only the critics, but the subsequent history of Roman life and Roman literature, assure us that he did not fail.

Andria

Glycerium, the heroine of this play, came to Athens from the island of Ardros, where she and her uncle Phania had been shipwrecked. Shortly after their arrival in Athens, the uncle died, and Glycerium was adopted by an Andrian and brought up with Chrysis, the Andrian's daughter, in ignorance of her real parentage. When the father died the two girls went to Athens, and there met one Pamphilus, who no sooner saw Glycerium than he fell violently in love with her.

Now Chremes, Glycerium's father, had a younger daughter, and Simo, Pamphilus' father, had arranged that his son should marry her. He was very angry when Pamphilus refused, and declared his love for this unknown girl.

When Chremes found out the state of Pamphilus' feelings, he refused to adhere to the marriage contract himself, and it was not until Glycerium's real name is discovered that all turns out happily for everyone.

Train Passenger—(to porter who is wielding whisk)—Much dust on me, porter?

Porter—Bout fifty cents' wuth, sir.—Boston Transcript.

In a hotel in Montana is the following notice:

Boarders are taken by the day, week, or month—Those who do not pay promptly are taken by the neck.—Lippincott's.

Census Taker—How many children have you?

Citizen—Three.

Census Taker—Altogether?

Citizen—No; one at a time.—Life.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

CAMELLIA RETICULATA

This is the largest flowered and handsomest of the camellias, so far as we know them in gardens, and although it was introduced from China in 1827, it is still rare in cultivation. For many years favor went to the double-flowered varieties of *C. japonica*, but they are now distinctly out of fashion. Yet they are beautiful, and as easy to manage as any shrub we know. There is, however, some evidence of a revival of a taste for camellias in the demand for the single-flowered varieties of *C. japonica* and for the big peony-flowered, *C. reticulata*, which we are told by the few nurserymen who deal in camellias is finding favor as an outdoor shrub in the warmer parts of our islands. That it is hardy in Cornwall and Devon we know for certain, and in a garden near Cork there was or used to be an exceptionally large specimen, 60ft. round, which flowered profusely every year. The largest ever recorded in England was grown in a conservatory at Bank Grove, near Kingston, Surrey. This plant, on the testimony of Sir W. J. Hooker, was in 1849 13ft. high and 50ft. round, and every year it flowered with exceptional freedom, so much so that in October, 1848, it was considered necessary for the continued health of the plant to remove 2,600 flower buds, leaving about 2,000 on the tree, which expanded in April, when there were at least as many flowers as leaves. There is a large pyramidal specimen nearly 20ft. high in the great conservatory at Kew, which every spring is a great attraction when in flower, and it may be that this plant, which is seen and admired by thousands, has led to the increased demand for this and other camellias. Certainly no large conservatory should be without one or more specimens of this camellia, and, as we have already observed, it is worth a place in every good garden where the tenderer plants from China, Japan, etc., are hardy.

The difference between *C. reticulata* and *C. japonica* is chiefly one of habit and leaf characters, the former being a comparatively loose grower with long branches, whilst its leaves are rigid, flat, much longer than broad, dull, not shining, and with strongly marked reticulating veins. There is also a difference in the flowers, those of *C. japonica* being smooth, whilst in *C. reticulata* they are clothed in a silky down. Compared with the flowers of the old-fashioned camellias, those of *C. reticulata* are larger and much looser, but there are now forms of *C. japonica* which have the same informal arrangement of petals, although none is so large-flowered. A full-sized bloom of *C. reticulata* is 8in. across, and the petals are colored a rich rose red. We have seen drawings of *C. reticulata* in which the flowers are white, and, according to Wilson and Henry, the white flowered variety is not uncommon in the woods of Yunnan. It is also recorded that the white one used to grow in woods in Hongkong, forming trees 30ft. high. So far as we know, this white flowered variety has never been introduced into Europe. There are in cultivation hybrids between *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* and it is more than likely that the big flowered loose-petalled varieties recently raised in Belgium and now attracting some attention have some *reticulata* blood in them.

Camellia is a fairly large genus of considerable variety as regards habit, size, and form of leaves and flowers. Between *C. reticulata*, the giant of the genus, and the smaller willow-leaved then-stemmed *C. gracilis* and *C. salicifolia*, there are numerous well marked species, some of which have attractions and are worth introducing into cultivation. We have at present, in addition to those mentioned, two others, viz., *C. roseiflora* and *C. sasanqua*, and, of course, we have the tea plant, *C. thea*, which belongs to another group. They would probably all intercross, and it would be quite worth the while of some enterprising gardener to take camellias in hand with a view to breeding a race of handsome evergreen, large-flowered shrubs of reasonable hardiness. In this way the garden rhododendrons were made.

COLUMBINES

The columbines or aquilegias have at last reached the rank of first-class garden plants. Perhaps a better way of expressing this would be to speak only of the big-flowered, long-spurred garden columbines which have been evolved out of all sorts of crossings and selections, and are now being claimed by all the nurserymen as Smiths' or Jones' or Brown's special strain of long-spurred aquilegias. The credit of breeding does not belong to anyone in particular. We may say that after much effort and many disappointments the columbines have at last been collared, and we can now be certain of getting them in perfection by securing a packet of seeds of the right strain, sowing them in the nursery in early summer, transplanting the young plants in late autumn to the bed or border where they are to flower in the following May or June, according to the character of the weather in spring. As every gardener knows, this was not possible a few years ago. Columbines then were veritable mongrels, poor in form and size, dull in color, always disappointing because one's knowledge of their forbears encouraged hope that this latest batch, at any rate, would be good. Without attempting to account for them we could name other garden races of plants which, after a period of shifty, unstable behavior, due very likely to the crossing and blending they had undergone, the hands of the breeder, came almost with a spurt to the top of their stream and stayed there. Gladiolus, begonia, streptocarpus, pansy, viola, carnation, godetia,

delphinium, and petunia may be cited as examples. They had passed through the crucible, and after the removal of much scum we got as the residuum all that was good, or at any rate all that was needed, of the different species or varieties that were worked into the blend to give the desired result. In the case of aquilegias every cultivator knows how difficult it is to keep them pure. If there were two species anywhere near each other they were almost certain to get crossed with each other. How many of them have played a part in the development of the best strain of aquilegia of today it would be difficult to decide. Color has come from a considerable number, although if one begins to breed from a blue-flowered plant he can as a rule get all the other colors in time. Still, with aquilegias the color blends are pretty evident. In all other characters, habit, stature, foliage, size and form of flower the dominant parent has unquestionably been the Rocky Mountain columbine, *A. coerulea*, which, when it was discovered and introduced by the collector Burke about fifty years ago, was described as "a most beautiful columbine, the flowers very large, beautifully white, variously tinged above with light blue. It is not only the queen of columbines, but the most beautiful of all herbaceous plants." The flowers of this plant are nearly 3in. across, and their straight, slender, gonitipped spurs 2in. long. These are the characters of the best "long-spurred" strains of today, except the colors, which are now of almost every shade except crimson. A bed of these columbines has been the joy of my garden for the last fortnight, so elegant and so pleasing in their kaleidoscopic shades of color that I am inclined just now to agree with Burke that the columbine is the finest of all herbaceous plants. A vase filled with a selection of the flowers has been a lovely object in a room for over a week. There are unfortunately poor mongrel strains of columbines still about. A neighbor has a bed of them, which he declares was raised from seeds purchased as the best long-spurred strain. They are poor things, after the style of *A. vulgaris*, our native species, but spoilt by crossing. To be certain of having next May or June the genuine and lovely long-spurred strain one must purchase seeds now from a trustworthy dealer, sow them at once on a moist partly shaded border, and keep the young plants going until September, when they should be transplanted in wet weather to the place where they are wanted to flower next year.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE DAHLIA

No one who has admired the glowing colors of the dahlia can fail to be interested in the story of the change from a most uninteresting daisy-like flower to the splendid blossom which it now is, like its near relative, the chrysanthemum, and many other "florists' sowers."

In 1784 Vincent Cervantes, director of the Botanical Gardens of the City of Mexico, sent to Cavanilles, the director of the Madrid Botanical Garden, a plant unknown to botanists. It was a tall, spindly affair, with nodding little flowers, each of which had a yellow central disc surrounded by five or six red or orange petals. Cavanilles called it dahlia, in honor of the recently deceased Swedish botanist, Dahl.

But when the plant went to Germany, where the name dahlia had already been given to another plant, the Botanist Willdenow conferred upon the newcomer the name Georgina, by which name it has been universally known in Germany until within recent years. This name was given, not in honor of George III. of England, as has been commonly assumed, but of a Russian explorer named Georgi. Dahlias were great rarities in Europe until Humboldt and Bonpland brought back a quantity of seed from Mexico.

The facility with which the color of the flowers could be varied attracted the attention of florists and gardeners. This interest was increased in 1808, when the first double dahlia was produced.

Then arose a keen rivalry in the production of new varieties of form and color among the English and German florists. Prizes amounting to hundreds of dollars were offered for the finest new sorts.

LATE-FLOWERING LILIES IN THE GREENHOUSE

With the practice that now prevails of retarding the bulbs of many Lilies, it is quite possible to obtain flowers of such kinds as *L. auratum*, *L. longiflorum*, *L. speciosum* and *L. tigrinum* Fortunei nearly throughout the year. In order to retard the bulbs expensive appliances are necessary; therefore the better plan is to obtain them in a dormant state from the dealers—that is, just as they have been taken from the refrigerating chamber—or they may be bought later on fully established in pots just as the buds are developing. While this last-named plan gives less trouble to the purchaser, it is the most expensive, both as to the price paid and the cost of carriage. Of the Lilies above enumerated *L. auratum* is, as might be expected from its erratic behavior out of doors, the least to be depended upon when retarded; but it is such a striking species when at its best that it cannot on any account be passed over. So universal has the retarding process become that at many of the large sales of Japanese bulbs held in London during the autumn and winter months the greater portion are bought in a wholesale manner for retarding in this way.

Besides these Lilies that, at least in the case

of some, owe their late-flowering qualities to the treatment they receive, though *L. speciosum* and *L. tigrinum* Fortunei will often bloom till the frost, there are at least three others that are naturally late-flowering, namely, *L. nepalense*, *L. neilgherrense* and *L. splendens*. The oldest and now the rarest of the three is *L. neilgherrense*, whose long, primrose-tinted trumpets I have often had in good condition in the greenhouse during the months of October and November. Twenty-five years ago bulbs of this Lily used to be sent here in considerable numbers. It, however, never proved amenable to cultivation after the first season or two, and as the native supply would seem to have become gradually exhausted, it appears to have almost died out. This is a pity, as it is a delightful Lily, possessing among its other features an aromatic fragrance essentially its own.

Lilium nepalense, the next to mention, has, unlike the preceding, been imported in increased numbers within the last few years. It is such a distinct Lily that there is not the remotest danger of confounding it with any other species. The flower stem, which attains to a height of 3 feet to 6 feet, is dark in color and of a particularly firm texture towards the base. In contour the flowers somewhat suggest those of *L. szovitzianum*, though with rather a more pronounced tube. In color they are yellow or greenish yellow, with a chocolate purple centre. The shade of yellow varies considerably, as also does the space that the purplish portion occupies on the segments. Except in favored parts it must be regarded essentially as a greenhouse Lily; but it forms such a beautiful autumn feature in that structure, and can when dormant be purchased at such a comparatively cheap rate, that it merits extended cultivation.

Lilium sulphureum is a native of much the same district in Burmah, and though the plants are as distinct as they well can be, the bulbs, singularly enough, greatly resemble each other. Of the two *L. sulphureum* is the more robust, and has proved to be a very satisfactory plant out of doors in some districts. Where conveniences exist for planting it out in the greenhouse it does well. When treated in this way it will attain a height of 6 feet to 10 feet; but if grown in pots and kept out of doors till the flowers are developing, its stature will be less. When first introduced this Lily was known as *L. wallichianum* superbum. The flowers of *L. sulphureum* are very large, trumpet-shaped and highly fragrant. They are of a creamy tint, tinged with red on the exterior, and inside are heavily suffused with yellow.—H. P.

WATERING PLANTS IN HOUSES AND FRAMES

The well-being of a plant depends, to a great extent, upon the way the watering is done. Fine specimens are soon ruined through injudicious watering. I lately saw some plants that had been partially spoiled through careless watering. The plants in question were growing in pots in the open air quite exposed to the rains, and showers were frequent; but notwithstanding all this, water was poured into the pots daily. Result: the roots were crippled and starved, the soil soured, and all owing to the atmosphere being moist, evaporation from the leaves being slow, and, consequently, the water artificially applied could not be absorbed. The effect was to stop free growth and to turn the leaves yellow. Plants growing in pots in the open air should not be watered in the evening in autumn; the morning is the best time; then there is not as much danger of over-watering, because the winds and sunshine in the daytime dry up excessive moisture and the roots remain warmer at night.

In the autumn, winter and early part of spring water should be given to pot plants under glass during the morning, from nine to ten o'clock being a very suitable hour. Then there is the question as to the right quantity of water to give to each plant. This can only be settled by the condition the plant is in. If it is a *Fuchsia*, tuberous *Begonia* or similar kind of plant that will shortly lose its leaves naturally, watering much take place less frequently; but when it is needed, sufficient must be applied to thoroughly soak the soil in the pot down to the drainage. Zonal *Pelargoniums*, *Cyclamen* and similar plants which live and grow throughout the winter, and especially those of a fine fibrous-rooted nature, such as *Primulas* and *Calceolarias*, must be most carefully watered, never until the soil is getting rather dry, but always applying sufficient to go right through the pot.—Avon.

POT CURE OF THE FREESIA, MUSCARI AND FRITILLARIA

Three subjects mentioned above can be grown in pots or boxes quite easily, and for this reason they may appeal to the beginner who in the past may have been content to grow only Hyacinths and Tulips wherewith to make his greenhouse or conservatory gay in the early months of the year. *Freesia refracta* and *F. refracta alba*, the former having white and orange flowers, and the latter, as the name suggests, white flowers, are among the most easily grown of spring-flowering bulbs.

Too frequently the potting up of the bulbs is done too late in the season, and this invariably detracts from their flowering satisfactory. There is no better period than August and September, and those who have grown this subject in previous years, and who have al-

lowed their bulbs to ripen in the pots in which they flowered last spring, may now shake them out of their pots and repot the bulbs in fresh soil and in other pots or boxes. Other readers who have no such supplies to draw upon should make the necessary purchase from the bulb dealers forthwith. The bulbs can be purchased quite cheaply. For conservatory decoration pots either 5 inches or 6 inches in diameter should be utilized, and they should always be washed quite clean before use. Carefully crack the pots with potsherds, arranging the latter so that they form an excellent drainage of the soil to be placed in the pots subsequently. A suitable compost for this subject is made up of three parts good loam, one part leaf-mould, one part dried cow-manure and one part coarse silver sand or clean road grit. Should it be difficult to procure the much-valued cow manure, use any well-decayed manure that is available. Mix the foregoing thoroughly, and pass the ingredients through a coarse sieve before mixing them. Eight or ten bulbs in a pot 6 inches in diameter will make a beautiful display, and five in a 5in. pot will answer equally well. A large number of smaller bulbs would, of course, be necessary. Arrange the bulbs about 2 inches apart and at least an inch deep. Cover these with the prepared compost, and if this be fairly moist when used, no water will be required until it becomes dry.

Readers who desire to grow the *Freesias* for cutting—and they are much appreciated in late winter and early spring—should use boxes or pans. Culture in these boxes is a very simple affair. Plant and cover with soil as advised for those in pots, and place both pots and boxes in a cold frame, where they should remain as long as the weather permits or until growth commences. Very little water will be required until growth is in evidence, and from this point until they have ceased to flower they should be watered freely, subsequent to which gradually withhold water. Introduce successive batches of *Freesias* into the greenhouse where the temperature can be maintained at from 45 to 5 degrees.

The *Muscari* or Grape Hyacinths are more often grown outdoors in masses, and in this way they are beautiful and most effective. Although quite hardy, they are well adapted for pot culture. They may be grown successfully in 5in. or 6in. pots or in boxes in similar fashion to the *Freesias*, but they are never more effective than when grown in pans of good dimensions. Soil for this subject should comprise two parts sandy loam, one part leaf-mould or well-decayed cow manure, and sufficient coarse silver sand to make the compost porous. Mix well before using.

There are a number of pretty species, of which *M. botryoides*, blue; *M. b. album*, white; *M. conicum* (Heavenly Blue), blue; *M. comosum* (Tassel Hyacinth), deep blue; and *M. plumosum* (Feather Hyacinth), blue, of curious form, are well known. The bulbs of the latter are larger than some of the other species. After potting place the pans, etc., under a layer of sifted cinders, cocoanut fibre refuse or clean sand till growth commences; then arrange in a cold frame, subsequently removing to a cool greenhouse or window during the flowering period. Dry off after flowering in a sunny spot outdoors.

The Snake-head Fritillary (*Fritillaria Melagris*), is one of the commonest of the Fritillarias, and is a native plant of Great Britain. I have grown this Fritillary in pots and pans and flowered it in a cold greenhouse, giving the plants similar treatment to that accorded the *Muscari*. There are many other species of the Fritillary, each of which has a beauty peculiarly its own, and some, such as the Crown Imperials, are very stately and effective when grouped in masses in the hardy border.—D. B. C.

GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS

Vegetable Garden

No one can grow fine vegetables in a poor, shallow soil, but the latter, if well trenched and enriched with manure, may be vastly improved in a single year and made to yield very good crops. I feel quite sure that many beginners have had to deal with poor soils during the present year and have experienced some disappointment. Owing to failure success may come, and will come if the ground is trenched. Those who have failed may wonder what they can do to reap better results next year. I do not hesitate to say, trench, trench, trench. Go down quite 30 inches, loosening the lowest 12 inches of soil, thoroughly breaking it up, but leaving it below. Directly any crops such as Peas, Beans, Onions, Carrots and Beet are cleared from the ground, the latter should be trenched if there is no other special use for it. Indeed, it would be much the wisest plan to do the trenching and not attempt to cultivate any other crops on it first. It is well to trench soil of good quality also. Thin out winter Spinach early and also late-sown Turnips.

Fruit Garden

Too often fruit trees are planted in unprepared ground. I know of one very special case where this was done, and the trees are poor ones now, after the lapse of many years. The soil was good, but not trenched. In another instance where the soil was trenched the fruit trees have, in only a few years, done remarkably well. The soil was very poor, too. Owners of small gardens do not grow as many cordon fruit trees as they ought to. Note should be made of spare wall spaces and but-

treesses, so that cordons of Peas, Plums and a few choice Apples may be planted in due course. Bury burnt soil and rubbish in the ground when engaged in trenching the latter for fruit trees.

Greenhouse and Frames

Specimen plants in pots growing on lawns and in flower beds must now be brought in and placed in the greenhouse. Now, if the specimens in question are well taken care of, they will look really well in greenhouses during the winter months. They are worth taking care of, as many years must pass before large plants can be grown. At first on all fine days admit air to them freely. When putting Azaleas in greenhouses be quite sure that the leaves are clean—free from red spider and thrips. Rather less water will now be required by greenhouse plants generally. The demand upon frame space at this season is very great, so avoid undue crowding of plants and ventilate freely. Place *Colanthums* (*S. Capsicastrum*) in the frames now; then the berries will be very highly colored. Remove *Libonias* from the frames to the greenhouse.—A. A.

JAPANESE CHERRY TREES

Attention has recently been directed to the merits of the various cherries, Japanese and other, as early flowering trees for the garden. They only require to be known to find general favor. They are hardy enough to grow out of doors in all save the coldest parts of our islands, and they are good natured, shapely trees, as well as being wonderfully floriferous in May. We might use them as freely as they are used in Japan, where they are planted in groups in parks, in temple groves, and to form avenues and shade trees in the roads and streets. When they flower in spring the people of Japan have cherry tree festivals after the style of our Chestnut Sunday at Hampton Court. The glory of the cherry trees of Japan has been described by many travelers in that country, and now that we have proved them to be quite suitable trees for our climate they should find as much favor with us as the laburnum, crimson thorn and almond. All the big free-flowered cherries of Japan are forms of *Prunus pseudo-cerasus*. This grows to a large size, and its wood is of considerable commercial value. The type has single flowers, and there are white, pink, and mauve-colored forms of it; the fruits are small and of no account. The most decorative varieties are those with double flowers, which in some are quite 2in. in diameter and perfectly double. The Japanese nurserymen catalogue them under Japanese names, such as *Ojochin*, *Naden*, *Shirofugen*, etc., and they offer them 4ft. to 5ft. high at about 2s. apiece. One of the best of them is the variety *James H. Veitch*, which was introduced a few years ago by Messrs. Veitch & Sons, Chelsea. It has large double rosy lilac flowers, and is wonderfully free. Another good one is known as *watereri*, and was introduced by Mr. Anthony Waterer, Knapp Hill Nurseries, Woking.

These cherries are most serviceable when grown in pots or tubs and forced in a little warmth for the decoration of conservatories. They stand forcing well, and their flowers last a reasonable time. In this connection we must not forget our own double cherry, a variety of the gean, and known botanically as *P. avium flore pleno* or *Cerasus domestica flore pleno*. This is one of the handsomest of all spring flowering trees, the flowers being large, double, snow white, and borne in crowded clusters all along the branches. A grove of the double flowered cherries would be a noble feature in any park or large garden.

THINNING FRUIT

The wisdom of few of the operations of fruit growing is easier of ocular demonstration than that of thinning the fruits of most trees in season when they have set an abundant crop. Neglect of thinning often means the production of heavy crops of small fruit so different in quality as to be well-nigh unsaleable, whereas after thinning there will be an equal weight of fruit (if so desired), with the all important difference that it will command the top price in the market. But in view of the habit of trees to bear too great a weight of fruit one year and next to no crop the next, it is often advisable to thin with a view to reducing the total weight. Regularity in cropping is the great thing to aim at; for in addition to the monetary loss occasioned by a lean fruit year, there may be an over production of wood which will be a deterrent to future fruitfulness, and a good crop of fruit buds cannot be developed while the trees are struggling to ripen too heavy a crop. Thinning is particularly important in the case of stone fruits. This is because the production of three unsized peaches in place of one handsome specimen means the production of three peach stones, and a corresponding unnecessary amount of skin, and their making exhausts the tree much more than the making of the flesh which we eat. The more common plums hardly repay the labor of thinning, but we may cite the practice of growers who give the trees a first picking over when the fruits are still quite hard and green (in which state they are excellent for preserving) as being worthy of imitation. There is some art in picking gooseberries also; generally speaking, the bushes should not be stripped when the berries are small and green, but some should be left to develop into extra fine specimens for eating when ripe.

Good and Bad Misers

"There is not in nature anything so remotely distant from God," wrote Barrow, "or so extremely opposite to Him, as a greedy and gripping niggard."

But was not Barrow making a more sweeping statement than he could defend? There are misers, and then again there are those who are parsimonious to the end that eventually they may benefit those who during their lifetime, perhaps, have engaged actively in re-velment of their overthrift.

Of this sort was George Salting, the London art collector, who died last December. Remarkable tales were told of Mr. Salting's economies—tales which reflected the more discreditable upon him because it was generally known that he was a man of great wealth, without a dependent family.

No adverse criticism appeared to touch him, however. He went calmly on his way, living on a trifle and spending enormous sums on works of art, and when his will was probated it was found that he had bequeathed to the British nation his art collection, valued at several million dollars, and legacies totaling a good many thousands to hospitals. If he was a miser, the public derived the benefit of his savings.

An even more striking case of the kind was that of an old man named Guyot, who lived a number of years ago at Marseilles, France. His reputation throughout the city for niggardiness was such that whenever he ventured upon the street he was pursued by a troop of hooting urchins, who jeered at him and pelted him with missiles.

Few people even passed door of the miserable hovel in which he dwelt without commenting upon the despicable character of the occupant. His will contained these remarkable words:

"Having observed from my infancy that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water, which can only be procured at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to obtain for them this great blessing, and I direct that all of my fortune be expended in building an aqueduct for their use."

A strange combination of parsimony and generosity was Thomas Guy, who died in London in 1724. He started life as a poor bookseller, but, by a series of successful speculations, amassed a great fortune. He was penurious to an extreme, and invariably dined alone, a dirty proof sheet from an ancient newspaper taking the place of both dishes and tablecloth.

On one occasion "Vulture" Hopkins, a famous miser, whom Pope characterized in his satires, called on Guy, and was ushered into a dark room, where sat the owner of the house, huddled up before a handful of embers on a cold hearth.

Reluctantly Guy rose from his rickety chair and lighted a farthing candle.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"I have come to ask what methods of prudence you follow to save your money," said Hopkins.

"If that is all, we can talk of it in the dark," answered Guy, and he blew out the candle to save it.

But despite his notorious parsimony, Guy proved that he had thought for others. He founded Guy's Hospital, and on his death left more than a million dollars for its endowment.

He had always been shunned and ridiculed as an inveterate miser by his relatives, but in his will he left four hundred thousand dollars to be divided among them. Many charitable institutions profited by his purse, and when his death was approaching, he said that he hoped the self-sacrifice he had voluntarily undergone during his life would be of benefit to the poor who needed money.

Years ago, when it was proposed to build Bethlehem Hospital, London, many benevolent persons volunteered to solicit contributions. Two of these gentlemen were chosen to call upon an aged miser who lived in a wretched neighborhood on the outskirts of the city. As they approached the squalid hovel in which the miser lived, they heard through the open door a heated altercation within.

Pausing to listen, they discovered that the trouble was about a match. It developed that the servant had thrown one away, and was reaping the harvest of his master's anger at his wastefulness. With small hope of success, the two canvassers entered the hut and made known their desire. Without a word the miser turned to a closet and took from it a heavy leather bag. Untying the string which held its mouth, he counted out four hundred guineas, which he presented to the astonished applicants.

"Gentlemen," he said, "no doubt you were surprised to hear me complaining over the loss of such a trifling thing as a match; but my parsimony enables me to bestow more liberally upon charity."

Not all misers, of course, possess such generous impulses. Sir John Elwes, of London, who died in 1789, the parsimonious possessor of a vast fortune, was a curious combination of reckless spendthrift and mean miser. He would sit up all night in his club and play cards, with thousands of pounds at stake, and in the grey of the early morning, when the rattle of the chips had ceased, would walk five miles to his residence in order to save hansom fare. He would give costly dinners at which no extravagance was spared, and then, for months, live on moldy crusts of bread rather than spend a shilling for fresh food.

On one occasion he won several thousand pounds at cards, and the next morning spent an hour haggling with his butcher over twopenny.

He may have inherited his parsimonious instincts from his mother, who, though possessed of a substantial fortune, starved herself to death rather than spend the amount necessary to procure food.

Quite as striking an example of penurious humanity was Fescue, farmer-general of Languedoc. By the most careful saving, he succeeded in amassing great wealth. On one occasion he was asked to advance a sum of money to the government, but rather than part with his ill-gotten gains he pleaded dire poverty.

Fearing that a search might reveal the falsity of his plea, he dug a deep cellar, into which he heaped his wealth. The only means of access to this cellar was a trap-door, which was reached by a ladder. The door was fitted with a spring-lock, so that when it was once shut it would fasten itself.

One day the miser disappeared. The house was searched, the woods were explored, the ponds dragged, but Fescue was not to be found. In the course of time the house in which he had lived was sold, and a body of workmen were employed to remodel it. They discovered the door of the secret treasure-chamber, broke into the passageway and descended to the cellar, with a candle.

The first object on which the flickering yellow light fell was the body of Fescue. Scattered about him were heavy bags of gold, and around the side of the narrow vault stood ponderous chests containing his wealth. The worshipper of Mammon had gone into his treasure-cave to worship at the golden shrine, and had himself become a sacrifice.

Another notorious miser was Colonel O'Dogherty, who, although owner of a large estate, lived in a windowless hut, which he entered by a ladder which he pulled up after him. His horse was a living shadow. O'Dogherty wore a nightcap for a wig, and his clothes were made up of patches. His whole appearance was that of extreme destitution.

Of much the same character was Daniel Dancer, the English miser. He lived amid the utmost squalor and filth, rather than spend enough money to procure himself clean garments, and for twenty years he wore the same hat. He died in 1794, at the age of eighty-five, still boasting that he lived on \$60 a year.

A celebrated miser of the time of the Stuarts was Audley, a clerk in the establishment of a merchant. Although his salary was but a dollar and a half a week, he managed to save nearly half of it. The daily fare of Vandille, of Paris, consisted of bread and milk, with one glass of sour wine a week. At one time he was a magistrate at Boulogne, and while in that office partly maintained himself by constituting himself official milk taster at the market. He would munch his scrap of bread and wash it down with these gratuitous drafts.

Rather than buy firewood he stole a few logs from a poor woodman, and in the excitement of trying to carry them away unobserved, overheated his blood and brought on a fever. For the first time in his life, he sent for a surgeon.

"I wish to be bled," said he; "what is your charge?" Half a livre," was the reply. The demand was deemed extortionate, and the surgeon was dismissed. He then sent for an apothecary, but he was also considered too high; and at last he sent for a poor barber, who agreed to open the vein for threepence a time.

"But, friend," said the cautious miser, "how often will it be requisite to bleed me?"

"Three times," replied the barber.

"Three times! And, pray, what quantity of blood do you intend to take from me at each operation?"

"About eight ounces each time," was the answer. "Let me see," said the possessor of three-quarters of a million, "that will be ninepence." Too much; too much; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save me sixpence."

The barber remonstrated, but the miser was firm, the blood was taken, and Vandille died from the effects.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Sir William Smyth, a wealthy inhabitant of Bedfordshire. At seventy years of age he became blind, and was very unhappy because he was unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold. Finally, he was persuaded by a celebrated oculist to be treated for his trouble.

The treatment was successful, and Sir William's sight was fully recovered. But no sooner was he well, than he began to regret that he had to pay the doctor. Accordingly he pretended that he was no better, and for several months went about wearing a bandage over his eyes, to save a couple of hundred dollars. His fortune was believed to amount to several millions.

Many years ago there lived in a large, cheerful, and dilapidated old house in St. Petersburg, a wretched miser. He confined himself to one room, and left the rest of the rambling edifice to mold in ruin; he cared for no comfort, and deprived himself even of those things which the poorest regard as the necessities of life; he seldom lit a fire to repel the dampness which hung on the walls of his solitary chamber, and a few worthless objects of furniture were all that the room contained. Yet, to this singular being the Empress Catherine the Second owed a million rubles.

His cellar, it was said, contained casks full of gold, and packages of silver were stowed away in the dismal corners of his ruinous mansion. He was one of the richest men in Russia. He relied for the safety of his hoards upon

the exertions of a huge mastiff, which he had trained to bark and howl throughout the night to strike terror into the hearts of thieves. The miser outlived the dog; but he disliked to part with any portion of his treasure in the purchase of another cur, and he resolved to save his money by officiating as his own watch-dog. Every morning, and every evening, would that insane old man wander about his dismal habitation, barking and howling in imitation of his dead sentinel.

Father Aoby, who died at Berne, was one of the most remarkable misers of modern Europe. When twenty-two years old he inherited a large fortune, and from being a spendthrift became a notorious miser. He shunned society, and lived in a dilapidated house, on bread and water. He never bought new clothes, and he limited his personal expenses to three cents a day.

He died at the age of seventy, and his body was so emaciated that it resembled a mummy. A search of his house revealed one hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver under the floor of the bedroom, and other securities found showed that his estate was worth about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ostervald, a Swiss peasant, when a young man went to Paris, where, by eight years' consistent hoarding of the corks and beer bottles, which he saved every time he drank a bottle of beer, he raised a capital of twelve louis d'or. The immense fortune he eventually amassed took its birth from this insignificant sum. Yet this man died of starvation. His doctor prescribed hot soup for him when he was ill, but he could not eat the meat from which it was made, and rather than waste the meat he refused to have the soup brewed, and died of starvation in consequence.

Among such striking examples of niggardiness as those given above it would be quite out of the question to attempt to award a first prize for misers, unless, perhaps, entries were made by classes, as at a dog show. In such an event there should be blue ribbons for the one who had amassed the greatest fortune from the smallest beginning, for him who had made the largest gifts to charity, and for the man whose life betrayed the meanest traits.

For after all, whatever disposition the overthrift may make of his accumulations after death has claimed him, there is something repugnant in the way he has gained his wealth. The unsummed heaps of miser's treasures are not a pleasant matter for contemplation, and it is well, when the miser is forced to relinquish his gold, his hoardings may be washed free from taint in charity's stream.—Godwin Huystedt in the Scrap Book.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR'S DIARY

(By a Country Editor)

It was in September, 1902, that the writer, with others of the Washington Press Association, was the guest of your beautiful city for a festive week's outing. The memories of the trip still linger as a delightful reminiscence, and in going about the city many incidents have been recalled, to live over.

The people are deservedly noted as gracious and hospitable hosts, and we appreciated the sight-seeing trips, chief of which were the long tallyho ride, the excursion to beautiful Shawanigan Lake, when the sunset effect was at its best, and last, but not least, the ride up Victoria Arm to the Gorge. This park is in its natural state, and the walk through the trees was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Beacon Hill Park has been beautified a great deal since then, and in our opinion is a very handsome place. One addition that I might suggest is steps leading down to the cosy nooks on the beaches.

In a commercial way the city has grown a great deal in the last eight years. Indications are good for as great advancement in the next eight. The Causeway was just being built then and the foundation being laid for that handsome hotel, The Empress, and well it is named. Another noticeable improvement is the C. P. R. docks, something the city had needed for some time.

The paving project which is now under way, is about the best investment the property owners could make. While it makes quite a little inconvenience to traffic on the streets being improved, it is money well spent. Putting in crossroads blocks instead of the ordinary blocks makes the work more lasting.

In the matter of business and public buildings, I note a great growth, and your new homes and residences are being built on modern lines.

One thing the Victorians have that they have just cause to be proud of: their fine museum. This is a drawing card for a great many tourists. Several come here for the sole purpose of paying this building a visit.

The new Y. M. C. A. building now being erected would be a creditable asset to any city many times as large as Victoria.

It should be well patronized by a people I know to be loyal to their city.

In the matter of sports, there is certainly a bunch of "live ones," and the beautiful part of it is they all go in for clean play.

In conclusion, I beg to express the wish of as great improvement in the future as I have noticed in the past.

If thou workest at that which is before thee, following right reason, seriously, vigorously, calmly, without allowing anything else to distract thee, but keeping thy divine part pure as if thou shouldst be bound to give it back immediately—if thou holdest to this, expecting nothing, fearing nothing, but satisfied with thy present activity according to nature, and with heroic truth in every word and sound which thou utterest, thou wilt live happy. And there is no man who is able to prevent this.—Marcus Antoninus.

The English Lace-makers

The visitor to England who has time to spend will find real pleasure in a trip to some of the quaint towns where lace-making by hand is still carried on. The Bedfordshire Lace Education Committee—an organization which is doing excellent work in encouraging the younger generation in keeping up the handicraft of their ancestors—has established schools in many of the old towns. In these towns on Saturday mornings the small figures of the children are seen wheeling their diversely shaped hand-carts on which they carry their pillows to the schools.

Great care is taken by each little owner of her pillow, so carefully it is tucked into its cart and tied in with a strap or strong cord so that it shall not fall out, and if it rains far more care is taken that the umbrella shall be held over the precious lace pillow than over the little lace maker. The lace makers of Amptill have always treasured the tradition that they owe their art to Queen Catherine of Arragon, who taught them during her sad stay in the castle at Amptill Park. Only



Three Generations of Lace Makers

the fragments of the foundation of this historic building, now remain beneath the grass, but standing majestically on the beautiful site is a fine cross raised on three steps, on one of which are lines, written by Horace Walpole to the memory of this queen. The bobbins are a source of keen interest. The children commence lace making with the new, cheap white wooden ones; then, by degrees, they add to their collection the prettier old bobbins, buying them sometimes with the pennies they have earned.

The beads, too, are attractive, and the chains made of these adorn the bobbins instead of the necks for which they are intended. The old bead spangles are not only useful for weighting the bobbins, but are very lovely, too. They were mostly composed of one Venetian bead and six "cuts," with minute holes, caused by sand which was held in the palm of the hand whilst shaping the bead, before the days of bead making by machinery.

The Venetian bead was placed at the end of the spangle; three "cuts" being on either side. The former is inlaid with many colors and devices in glass.

The kind manager of the Amptill lace class presents each child with blue linen to cover her pillow, and this is done according to the old-time custom.

After the pillow is covered all over with the linen, there are the different fittings, each having its appointed place and use.

The "lacing," or, as it is called by the old lace makers at Amptill, the "drawer," probably derived from "draw to." This should be about 12 inches in length, and is drawn up over the lace.

The "hinder," 10-12 inches in length and 7-8 inches in depth, covers up the lace, which is wound round a card. This card should be wrapped round with blue paper. The pin-cushion is heart shaped, and fastened to the pillow with a large blanket pin.

The "worker" covers and protects the parchment and pillow cover from being rubbed by the movement of the bobbins. Bobbin bags are hung each side of the pillow.

The teachers in this class have a beautiful collection of ancient bobbins, some bearing quaint inscriptions, such as: "Make cast good gall and work," "William Clark Sheepcor," "I long to wed the lad I love," "My love absent," "Love and live happy," "A New Year's gift," "Love don't be false," "With all thy faults I love thee still," "Love my boy do," "Marry me quick."

"Do good to all" and "One God is Love and another Faith" are two of the most treasured bobbins. It was usual to have names on the bobbin, and in olden times a bobbin was frequently given as a love token. One bears the name "Victoria." The following was written on two bobbins, the first having the words: "When this you see remember me and bear me in your mind." The second: "Let all the world say what it will, speak of me as you find."

The pillow, when not in use, should be completely covered up by a cloth, which should be preferably of washing material, to prevent dust soiling the thread. Linen thread is used, being more durable and suitable for lace than cotton.

There has been no improvement on the old winders, the new ones being made on the same model. These are of wood, with a wheel which is turned by a handle. The bead end of the bobbin is placed in a small receptacle, turned by the revolving of the wheel and connected to it by a cord crossed in the centre.

The work is slow, but interesting, being like a puzzle, and in elaborate patterns espe-

cially the individuality of the worker can be noted. Fresh interest is always awakened by learning a new pattern.

The photograph shows three generations at their lace pillows, and the old lace maker's grandchild is one of the pupils in the Amptill hill lace class.

Lace learnt in childhood is not forgotten in old age, and many a day is beguiled by the weaving of attractive designs. The face of the lace maker brightens at the sight of a good pattern, and swiftly the hours go by at the lace pillow. It is work that can be done at any moment. There, on the stand, or "horse," as it is called, is the pillow ever ready waiting for the active fingers, and only the true lace maker knows the joy and comfort of her work.

In Amptill some twenty years ago it was a usual sight to see the old lace makers at their pillows, and their patterns were really beautiful, flowers and leaves, curves and flowing lines being worked into the designs.

To some of us as children it was always a delight to watch an old friend in the almshouses making lace, and as a treat we were allowed to make a stitch and "stick a pin." The ceremony ended in "childie" (as she used to call the little visitor) winding the old grandfather clock.

To the uninitiated it seems a marvel that such tossing about of the bobbins should weave the design; and the old lace makers did make the bobbins fly!

An octogenarian inhabitant in former days of the village of Millbrook has a vivid recollection of an old man who used to come over from the neighboring village of Lidington selling bobbins and beads once a week. He used to see her sitting in the garden at her lace pillow, when he would greet her with the following old "tell":

As you sit out in the sunny day,
Your lace pillow shines like a flower in May;
Your fingers go lissom, your bobbins go small,
So now I have told you the truth of it all.

There was a lace-making and straw-plaiting school at Millbrook where boys and girls were taught. In Bedfordshire, there were many lace schools. The names of two lace makers at an Amptill lace school sixty years ago were Mrs. Elizabeth Disher and Miss Ann Billington. One of their pupils recollects going to the school at the age of five, and when seated at her pillow her feet could not touch the ground.

As the evening drew on and the lace maker had to use artificial light, candles were lit, and placed behind globes on tall stools made for the purpose. These long-necked globes were filled with water, and when tightly corked were placed neck downwards in a receptacle—a primitive means of diffusing the light. The workers sat in rows.

The Bedfordshire Education Committee is doing good work in reviving the old industry of point-lace making in this county. The chairman, Lady Owen Mackenzie, and each member of the Bedfordshire Lace Education Committee take a kind and active interest in the children's work and encourage them to aim at perfection.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT THE MOON

Of all the curious traditions of antiquity none are stranger than those concerning the "man in the moon." Every nation, almost, has in its youth had quaint fancies about these spots on the surface of the queen of the night that scientists tell us are mountain-chains and the craters of volcanoes extinct thousands of years ago.

The Hindus assert that a hare is depicted on the moon, and have a superstition that this little animal is sacred to the moon. In a certain part of Germany there is a tale among the peasants to the effect that the man in the moon is a sheep-stealer with a bag of cabbages over his back to entice the sheep to follow him, and in Holland the story goes that he is a man who was caught stealing cabbages on Christmas Day.

Another old folklore legend confidently asserts that the man in the moon is no other than that ancient Hebrew whom the Jews stoned to death for gathering sticks on the Sabbath Day, as reported in Number xv., 32-36.

There is also a tale which flatly contradicts this and declares that in the moon can be seen a man with a bundle of sticks followed by a dog, and that this man is Cain, and his bundle of sticks is emblematic of the thorns and briars of the fall of man, and the dog close following in his footsteps is the devil.

Among certain tribes of Eskimos is a tradition that the sun and moon were once human beings, the moon being an Eskimo boy and the sun, his sister. The boy tormented his sister, and to get away from him she fled up into the sky and was turned into the sun, while the boy was doomed to continually pursue her without success. And whenever the moon is in its last quarter, they say that the brother leaves his abode and goes hunting for several days in a sledge drawn by four dogs.

Certain tribes of American Indians have a curious explanation for the different quarters of the moon. Every time a new moon appears, all the mice assemble in one spot and march steadily eastward, at last climbing up into the sky. But the trip is so long that when the mice reach the moon she has had time to grow round and full, whereat they at once set to work and nibble at the moon until she gradually grows smaller and smaller; and when she has at last disappeared, they scamper back to earth again.

Things Theatrical.

The blessed Damsel leaned out
From the gold bar of Heaven:
Her blue, grave eyes were deeper
much

Then a deep water, even,
She had three lilies in her hand,
And the stars in her hair were
seven.

"Good, good! Is that original,
Marston?"

Col. John Harding rubbed his
hands and smiled benignly after
Jules Marston, the artist, had re-
cited the first stanza in reverent
tones. He was totally unappreci-
ative of the glances of pained
amusement exchanged between
Marston and the Hon. Cecil
Armsby until the latter broke in:
"By Jobe, no, Colonel! That's
Dante Gabriel Rossetti, don't you
know!"

"H'm! Well, good business
men don't have time to keep up
with these poet fellows," returned
the Colonel, quite unmoved.
Then, glancing again at the mas-
terpiece on the easel which Mar-
ston had just completed, and
which had been suggested to
him by the first beautiful stanza
of Rossetti's poem, he exclaimed
heartily:

"Well, if the rest of the poem is
half as good as the picture, it'll
do all right."

All of which is merely our
clumsy way of starting to say
something nice about the presen-
tation, last Thursday evening, by
Virginia Harned and her com-
pany of Herbert Bashford's new
play, "The Woman He Married."
Of course, it was one of those sex
plays where the first act shows
the hero and heroine married and
happy, and then thickens the plot
in preparation for more acts of
harrowing development. The
new plays never by any chance
begin as the old plays used to—
with a man and a woman who
fall in love in act one and are
wed just before the curtain falls,
or shortly afterwards. Nowadays
they must have done with all that
foolishness beforehand, so that
they may logically, within the
compass of a two-hour show, get
mixed up with somebody else's
husband or wife. It has been said
that in London recently one the-
atre produced a play in which a
nice young man fell in love with
a pretty and proper young girl—
and the piece had to be taken off
in disgrace the first week. Across
the street another theatre put on
a play in which a man fell in love
with his neighbor's wife—and
seats had to be secured six weeks
in advance.

But, about "The Woman He
Married"; it is much less harrow-
ing than most of its brothers, or
sisters. The plot is definite, and
it is well conceived and well
worked out. The denouement is
concise and satisfying; the cli-
max is dramatic and logical; each
situation is led up to forcibly and
each helps the story forward.
The characters are fairly well
drawn, although some of them,
the minor ones, are colorless. Miss
Harned gave a very artistic and
finished interpretation of the part
of a woman who has seen the
world, married to a young and
ambitious boy, for whom she is
willing to make any sacrifice. The
part of the boy, played by Mr.
George Baldwin, was also pleas-
ingly taken; but, next to Miss
Harned, it is probable best hon-
ors went to Mr. Paul Harvey's
playing of the part of the artist,
Jules Marston. Mr. Galway Her-
bert did well as Hon. Cecil Arms-
by, "the villain," while the minor
parts of Col. John Harding and
Mrs. Whitson Bainbridge were
capably filled by Mr. Ferdinand
Munior and Miss Jane Gordon,
respectively.

The piece, which was in four
acts, was well staged, the action
taking place in New York. The
story was simple enough and logi-
cal. Young Harding, turned out
of home by his father for marry-
ing an actress and artist's model,
is writing a play. To save him
from starvation and give him op-
portunity, the wife accepts an offer
to pose for Marston, who has
just won fame abroad with pic-
tures for which the wife posed
before she met Harding. She

poses for Marston's picture, un-
known to her husband. Marston,
who does not know that she is
married, declares his love for her
and asks her to marry him. She
confesses that she is in love with
another. Then, on the night when
Harding's play scores a great
success, Armsby, who has a priv-
ate end to gain, divulges the
wife's duplicity. Harding wrings
confession from her and, believ-
ing the worst, casts her off and

orators. When the East Side au-
diences grew restless under the
flow of the spellbinders' oratory,
Dandy, by his songs, stories and
wit would bring them into line
again. Later he came into the
spotlight's glare on the vaudeville
stage as a Yiddish wit and imper-
sonator, and his success was in-
stant and complete. He was in
great demand and his salary ad-
vanced by bounds. For a brief
period he toured under William

a little bit too much like a circus,
and besides I cannot feel that it
would be artistic. And if my lit-
tle discourse were not artistic, it
would fail of most of its point."

"Will you not have more than
one subject?"

"There will be two, anyway—
perhaps three or even more. To
some audiences I shall speak of
Shakespeare's women—to some
of the letters in Shakespeare's
plays, and to others of how Shake-

what I shall have to say about
them will interest my hearers."

"You said your discourses
would be both grave and gay.
Does that mean you will deal
with both the tragedy and com-
edy elements of Shakespeare?"

"I think I shall pay a little more
attention to the comedy. I can-
not endure a melancholy or dry-
as-dust confabulation, and I mean
to make them laugh and perhaps
cry a little—but only a very little.
I must give them a taste of my
quality, and see how they like it."

"And I shall not forget the
girls and boys. To them I shall
delight to speak and encourage
them to love, to adore Shake-
speare as I have all my life."

"When the Stratford festival is
over I shall go down to my little
farm and shall work all over it—
not the farm, but my conference."

"But there is my young friend,
Portia!" suddenly cries Miss
Terry, spying Portia Knight, an

tire audience and makes himself
more popular than ever.

The heroine of the play is
dainty Perle Barti, as Marion
Pugsley, daughter of Silas Pugs-
ley, a retired merchant. She
proves herself a charm through-
out one of the most fascinating
little romances that has ever
pleased an audience.

As a prima donna Miss Barti is
a delight, possessing a rare so-
prano voice of immense tonal
quality, which she probably shows
to the greatest advantage in her
sensational balloon feat, when,
swaying full above the audience
in her picturesque ascent, she
sings the leading part in the grand
finale, supported by a magnifi-
cent chorus of fifty trained voices.
The show is booked for Decem-
ber 5.

Local theatregoers are mani-
festing unusual interest in the ap-
proaching visit of Henry W. Sav-

is the same; she is the purser
and contriver, he the pursued
and disposed of. When she is ba-
ffled, like Ophelia, she goes mad
and commits suicide; and the man
goes straight from her funeral to
a fencing-match.

"Womanly self-sacrifice" is an
essentially manly weakness.

He who desires a lifetime of
happiness with a beautiful woman
desires to enjoy the taste of wine
by keeping his mouth always full
of it.

The formation of a young lady's
mind and character usually con-
sists in telling her lies.

Women do not mind ill-usage
so much, because the strongest
position for a woman is that of a
victim.

It is the self-sacrificing women
that sacrifice others most ruth-
lessly. I know a poor wretch
whose one desire in life is to run
away from his wife. She prevents
him, by threatening to throw her-
self in front of the engine of the
train he leaves her in. That is
what all women do.

No woman looks her best after
sitting up all night.

A lady who is invariably ex-
ceedingly disagreeable is, in con-
sequence, held to be exceedingly
good.

"Mrs. Tangueray" was received
with delight by the public; St.
Teresa would have been hissed
off the same stage for her con-
tempt for the ideal represented by
a carriage, a fashionable dress-
maker, and a dozen servants.

In the past women have rather
liked being worshipped on false
pretenses. In America they still
do.

Women spend half their lives
telling little lies for men, and
sometimes big ones.

When women are offended they
do not group themselves patheti-
cally to sing "Protege il Giusto
Cielo"; they grasp formidable leg-
al and social weapons and re-
taliate.

A man who discusses his con-
science is much like a woman
who discusses her modesty.

If women were as fastidious as
men, morally or physically, there
would be an end of the race.

When a lady, because she is a
lady, will face any extremity of
parasitic dependence rather than
take a situation as cook or parlour-
maid, we make large allowances
for her.

"I cannot understand why she
is so unlucky; she is such a nice
woman!" That is the formula.
As if women with any force in
them ever were altogether nice!

The whole world is strewn with
snarles, traps, gins and pitfalls for
the capture of men by women.

The Eternal Feminine draws
us ever upward and on—without
getting us a step farther.

Literary and cultured persons
have been for years setting up the
cry of the New Woman whenever
some unusually old-fashioned fe-
male came along.

Man is no longer victor in the
duel of sex. Whether he has ever
really been, may be doubted. At
all events, the enormous superi-
ority of woman's natural position
in this matter is telling with
greater force.—George Bernard
Shaw.

PROFANITY BY PROXY

A good solid type of Western
Ontario gentleman not long ago
told of the only time when he had
been guilty of profanity. He and
a friend had gone fishing, and for
some time luck was dead against
them. At last, however, they
seemed to be about to get at the
one time the reward of their pa-
tience. Both corks were bobbing
beautifully, and it was in the ex-
citement of the moment that the
man who was very careful of his
language was trapped into a lapse.

"I've got a—good bite," said
the friend eagerly, and with fully
as much eagerness the man who
never had indulged in unprintable
talk whispered, "So have I!"

SAME AS MOST OF THEM

The office boy was wearing for
the first time his new long trou-
sers, and he was really feeling
politely inclined to everybody. So,
when a fair artist called to inquire
about some sketches, he rose and,
with a fine bow, said:

"The editor is much obliged to
you for allowing him to see your
drawings, but much regrets that
he is unable to use them."

"Did he really say that?" she
asked eagerly.

"Well, not exactly. I'm very
sorry, m'am, but what he really
said as, 'Take 'em away, Joe; they
make me sick.'"



Scene from the ever green "Prince of Pilsen"—Coming next Monday

goes to Marston's studio to de-
stroy the picture. There he
meets Marston, who is suffering
from the loss of the woman he
loves. The wife follows, in the
hope of warning Marston and
saving the picture. She explains
the whole story to the two men,
and, little by little, under Mar-
ston's quiet, self-sacrificing guid-
ance, Harding asks his wife's for-
giveness, and they go out togeth-
er. Marston covers the picture
of "The Blessed Damsel," and
the captain falls on him seated
in the glow of the fire lost in re-
verie.

John Cort is again this season
offering as one of his greatest at-
tractions, Mr. Max Figman, who
is presenting for the second sea-
son "Mary Jane's Pa," with prac-
tically the same fine cast that as-
sisted him last year. The role of
Hiram Perkins came to Mr. Fig-
man by inheritance, for there is
really no actor on the stage today
who is more eminently fitted for
the role than is he. Mr. Figman
has as his assistants Miss Helene
Lackaye, Little Dorothy McKay,
and the original company. The
piece will play here soon.

The evergreen Pixley & Luder's
musical comedy, "The Prince of
Pilsen," is with us again—or will
be tomorrow night. And, verily,
it is welcome. Many years have
gone to the harvest of Time since
this comedy first graced the
boards, but during that time it
has lost nothing by comparison.
Few, if any, musical shows pro-
duced since are equal to it, and
after threatening again and again
to take its conjugal good old
show has kept on and on one at
the behest of the public, demonstrat-
ing that—unlike certain "hopes of
the white race"—it can "come
back."

The company that is to produce
"The Prince of Pilsen" here to-
morrow night includes ten "stars,"
headed by Jess Dandy. Dandy,
who plays the part of Hans Wagn-
er, the German brewer from
"Zinzinnati," was for many years
a knight of the grip, and is a
member in good standing of or-
ganizations of commercial travel-
ers. It was while selling goods
for a prominent downtown firm
in New York that he first gained
a generous share of fame as a
mimic, a teller of good stories and
a singer of parodies, many of
which he wrote. During the
municipal campaign in New York
City which placed W. L. Strong
in the mayor's chair, Dandy, who
was a personal friend of Mr.
Strong, did yeoman's work on the
lower East Side as an adjunct to
the efforts of the regular cart-tail

A. Brady's management in
"Around New York in 80 Min-
utes," a review in which Jim Jef-
fries spoke his first lines on the
stage. Jess and the "big fellow"
became warm friends, and
Dandy's only vacations within
many years have been two hunt-
ing trips with Jeffries in the
mountain ranges of Northern Cal-
ifornia and Southern Oregon. It
was on one of these expeditions
that the two Nimrods tracked
for several days and finally killed

speare knew everything—in the
world before last—before anybody
was ever born or thought of
"Shakespeare, the Prophet."

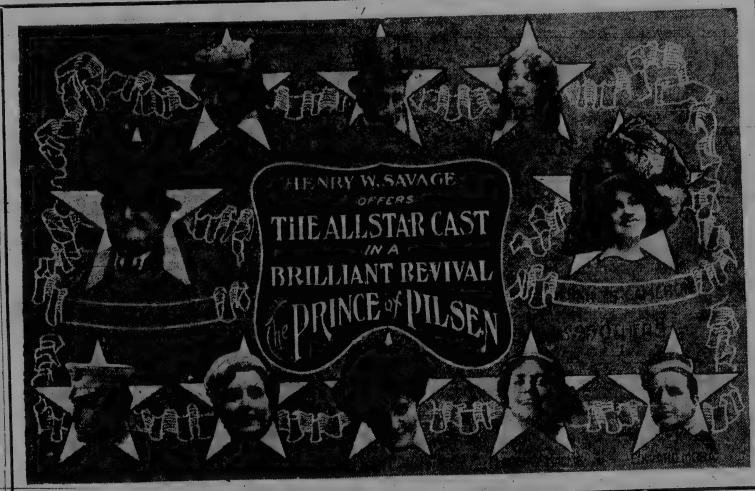
"Shakespeare as a prophet! And
did he foretell flying, for ex-
ample?"

"Flying, and almost everything
else—one of his most wonderful
divinations was of our modern
women. I shall point out the sim-
ilarities and dissimilarities exist-
ing between many of his charac-
ters and the most highly devel-

American actress whom she has
made a protegee. "Do you know
her?—a dear, beautiful girl. I
must run and tell her the audience
will want to see more of her face
when she talks than the tip of her
pretty nose."

And so ended the first inter-
view. Miss Terry has consented
to give about the details of her
American visit.

"A Broken Idol" is one of the
most brilliant musical comedies



"Old Reelfoot," a mammoth
bear that had successfully evaded
hunting parties for years. Man-
ager Henry W. Savage, on one
of his talent-seeking visits to a
vaudeville theatre, saw Dandy,
and with the skilled perception
for which he is noted, at once saw
in him the ideal comedian for the
role of Hans Wagner. Mr. Dandy
has played the part more than
fifteen hundred times, and taken
his bath in the fountain at "each
and every" performance.

Ellen Terry, who is soon to be
seen here in Shakespearean elo-
cution, described in an interview
recently something of what she in-
tends to do in the way of enter-
taining her audiences. Asked if
she would really act scenes from
the immortal plays, Miss Terry
said she assuredly would. "Why?"
she explained, "I couldn't give
my interpretation without it.
And I shall dress up—possibly in
Elizabethan costume. But I don't
think I shall change during the
discourse. That might seem just

oped types of women of today."

"Does that mean you think
those types are unfortunate?
Some one quoted you as saying
modern women are unfeminine."

"Yes, and it was a dreadful mis-
take, for I didn't dream of saying
it. I said that remarkable analo-
gies exist between Shakespeare's
heroines and the most modern
women; but while I am sure there
was no intention of misquoting
me, the deduction that I consid-
er the modern woman unfeminine
was quite wrong. The best type
of our women of today are very
far from unfeminine—quite the
contrary."

"What is meant by 'Letters
from Shakespeare'? That seems
to suggest personal correspond-
ence."

"Almost every friend I have
spoken to about them has asked
me that question. The discourse
will be on the letters in the plays
and themselves and what they reveal;
but I am not going to tell you
any more about this. You'll just
have to wait and see. I hope

ever written, and is a whirlwind
of mirth and laughter from start
to finish. From the very instant
the enchanted baton of F. B.
Baker, the musical director, falls
like a magic wand over the or-
chestra of able musicians, until
the curtain drops on the last act,
there is not a dull moment; every-
thing is brilliant, animated and
sprightly. With its bright and
catchy music, its blaze of dazzling
costumes and myriad of dashing
chorus girls, it is not strange that
this play continued to run suc-
cessfully in New York, Boston
and Chicago for over two years.

Don Macmillan, the comedian
who originated the part of "Fat"
in Mort H. Singer's "A Stubborn
Cinderella," by his natural hu-
mor, his inimitable pranks and or-
iginal songs, convulses the audi-
ence at every turn, and they are
loath to see him leave the stage.

One of the sensations of the even-
ing is his "Alabama Girls and
Boys," where he proves himself
to be a master of mirthful min-
strelsy, wins the hearts of the en-

age's production of "Madame X,"
Bisson's great emotional drama,
which electrified all of Europe
for a year, and ran as long to con-
sistently crowded houses in Chi-
cago and New York last season.
This celebrated play will be the
offering.

The plot of this sensational
play is typically French, and con-
cerns an unhappy woman who is
driven from home for infidelity.
Her husband regrets his harsh-
ness and searches for, but fails to
find, the erring wife. She be-
comes an adventuress and addic-
ted to the use of liquor. While
in a maudlin mood she talks of
her past and gives her companion
the idea of blackmailing her for-
mer husband, who has become the
president of the civil tribunal.
Her associate makes known his
intention, and when she begs of
him to desist, and he refuses, she
strikes him dead in anger.

She is arrested, but refuses to
attempt any defence or to make
known her identity; hence the
title of "Madame X." When ar-
raigned in court, the counsel as-
signed her is her own 20-year-old
son. He is ignorant of the fact
that his client is his mother. De-
spite its being his first case, he
pleads so well that the woman is
acquitted. In trying to diminish
the culpability of the accused, he
denounces the man who, out of
pride, had driven her to what she
had become, not knowing, of
course, that the man is his father,
who is a spectator at the trial.

The compelling power of this
situation is apparent, and the
drama reaches its climax in the
courtroom scene. Although given
freedom, the mysterious "Mad-
ame X," seeks a different way
out of her difficulty, thus bring-
ing the play to a logical but sur-
prising conclusion.

THE LADIES

The ordinary woman's busi-
ness is to get married.

Women begin to be socially tol-
erable at thirty, and improve un-
til the deepening of their con-
sciousness is at length checked by
the decay of their faculties.

Two Americans of the fair sex
have been not unknown to me.
One is that glorious and beauti-
ful phenomenon the "heartless"
rich American woman, who so
thoroughly and admirably under-
stands that conscience is a luxury
and should be indulged in only
when the vital needs of life have
been abundantly satisfied. The
other is that most awful embodi-
ment of virtue and decorum, the
intellectual American lady.

In every case the relationship
between the woman and the man

The Higher Heroism Women Have Shown

The bravery of woman may not be as spectacular as that of her brothers, but her courage has quite as firm a foundation. The heroism of the house is sometimes truer, greater, and nobler than the heroism of the battle-field.

The valor that nerves the arm of the conqueror is more admired, but not more admirable, than the tender courage which binds up the wounds of the conquered. The heroism that courts death in the search for glory is of a lower order than that which braves contumely to do good in secret.

It is this higher heroism which seems to be the special birthright of woman. She shrinks from no sacrifice, she is appalled by no risks, she gives no thought to bodily security when performing acts which, were they those of men in public places, would win wide renown.

Among these heroes, who cannot vote, is the unsung nurse of Blackwell's Island, who from fire and smoke, from panic, disorder, and despair rescued six hundred women during the burning of a workhouse. A year before this event, Miss Smith was unknown, penniless and despairing, craving an opportunity to prove her womanly worth. Fate gave her a chance in the conflagration of January, 1906, and she accepted it.

Anna Smith came from Altoona, Pennsylvania. Like many another girl from a small town, she imagined that everybody could find work in great New York, and that all she had to do was to ask. So with thirty dollars in her pocket she went to the metropolis, her hopes high and her self-confidence indomitable.

She was pretty, but comeliness is not sufficient recommendation of itself, and so, as the days slipped by, her dollars followed them, and presently she was penniless. It was then, when everything but hope had fled, that her chance came. She had thrown herself upon the mercy of the city, begging for work. It chanced that Correction Commissioner Lantry was present where the poor come with their pitiful stories of want and despair, and he spoke to the girl.

"I can't give you much," he said, "but it's a living and fair pay. I'll make you an orderly on the workhouse on Blackwell's Island."

Under her care, with the other orderlies, were five hundred to seven hundred women, mostly old and infirm, querulous and garrulous, obstinate, and often helpless. But hard as her task was, Annie Smith set about it with a light heart and a face turned toward the future. There was promotion ahead, perhaps.

Then came the fire. It was a bad one, starting at the worst possible time—just before half past two in the morning, when every one was wrapped in slumber except the watchers whose duty it is to sit up all night. Annie Smith, too, had been sound asleep in her room when she was awakened.

Just as she was, she rushed out into the pandemonium that prevailed. The smoke was getting thicker, and even then embers were falling down past the tiers to the wooden flooring beneath, threatening at any minute to put escape by the ground floor out of the question.

"Just a second," she cried to the frantic women who were beating their bars and hysterically imploring to be freed from the cells in which they were locked like so many rats in a trap. Swift as a bird, Annie Smith flew to the safe where she knew the keys to the levers were kept—the levers which unlock all the cells at a single motion. Quickly she slipped the key into the big lock, turned it, and putting the weight of her whole body against the lever, threw it wide open. Simultaneously every one of the cells was unlocked.

As the little form of the young nurse shot along the tiers, giving counsel here and a helping hand there, disorder became order, panic turned to confidence, and six hundred helpless old women calmly marched down three flights of stairs and out into the open. All were saved by the wit and pluck of a single woman.

But Annie Smith's duty was not ended when her charges were safely out. She remembered the hospital, where were fifty women, helpless and nearly all bedridden. With the aid of a night nurse and doctor, this plucky young woman rescued them all, carrying down three flights of stairs the prostrated and powerless patients. Her work had been completed not a moment too soon, for by this time the roof and fourth floor of the workhouse were a mass of flames—the building was doomed to destruction.

"It was nothing more than any other woman would have done under the same circumstances," Miss Smith modestly said the next day, when found in temporary quarters working at her usual tasks, just as if nothing exciting had happened the night before. But the authorities at Blackwell's Island thought otherwise, and she received her reward.

Of America's many heroines, none has won greater fame than Ida Lewis, the keeper of Lime Rock Lighthouse, off Newport, Rhode Island, who has been called by many "the Grace Darling of America." She is now sixty-eight years old, and for fifty years she has kept burning the light at Lime Rock, first helping and then succeeding her father. When scarcely more than a child she learned to swim and row a boat and, before she had reached her teens, had opportunity to put her training to test.

One day, when only a young girl, she saw a sailboat upset in the harbor. Without waiting to call for help, she jumped into a skiff and rowed out to the overturned boat, rescuing four men. Since that day she has saved many lives; usually at great peril to her own. Congress and various societies have decorated her with medals. General Ulysses S. Grant, who visited her at her lighthouse, said to her:

"You are greater than a warrior, Miss Lewis, because while a warrior slays, you save."

That the germ of heroism blossoms early in the feminine breast was proven conclusively a short time ago when a Carnegie medal for bravery, and the additional sum of five hundred dollars, were presented to a frail schoolgirl of only seventeen. She was Miss Ernestine Atwood, of Melrose, Massachusetts. The deed which brought the girl this reward was as much of a surprise to her as to the astonished onlookers.

While out rowing at North Weymouth, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1904, Miss Atwood heard cries for help from a man in the water. She had always been a good swimmer. The minute she heard the cry for help, she dove into the water without a moment's

thought of her own danger. She reached the drowning man just as he was sinking for the last time and, battling against terrible opposition, for he was a two-hundred-pounder, she swam with him to a float.

"I just couldn't help doing it," Miss Atwood explained to the crowd that had gathered at the river's edge to cheer the frail little girl. "When I saw that poor man drowning, something within me made me strike out to save him if I could."

It was this same protective impulse which prompted Mrs. C. William Raith, a prominent young society woman of Philadelphia, to plunge overboard from her husband's motorboat into a swift and dangerous tide to save the life of one of her guests who had fallen from the afterdeck. Before men in the party could gather their wits or go to the rescue, the young and courageous hostess had leaped and struck out in the direction of the frightened cries. Grabbing her guest by the hair, she swam with her to shallow water and carried her out to the bank, amid the cheers of the onlookers.

Virtue may be its own reward, but bravery, since the endowment of the Carnegie Hero Fund, often brings to the hero or heroine a

more substantial remuneration. Sheridan McNally of Waterbury, Connecticut, can testify to this, for today she is two thousand dollars richer because of her courageous rescue of two children.

It was in June, 1904, at Woodmont-on-the-Sound, that Sheridan McNally, ready for her first dip of the year, saw a boat riding idly on the waves in front of where she sat on the sands. The boat was drifting out to sea, and in it sat two little children. Suddenly one of the little ones stood up, the boat rocked, and over she fell.

Miss McNally promptly ran to the edge of the water and struck out for the golden head, which had come up to the surface, only to sink again. By the time she reached the spot the little face had gone under the waves once more.

Down dived the girl after the baby and, finding her, grabbed her by the hair. Then she turned and with her burden started for the shore. There was a crowd on the beach by this time, brought there by the cries of the children's negligent nurse, who was bereft of her wits at the sight of the catastrophe.

Fagged out, but still game, Sheridan McNally struggled ashore with her burden and everyone turned to the baby. In the excitement

the other occupant of the boat had been entirely forgotten. He was standing up, clapping his hands, and having the time of his life.

"He'll drown if we don't get him soon," cried the rescuer, and without a word she plunged in again. The little craft was drifting out farther and farther with the tide, but Sheridan swam fast. She reached the boat, but had not strength enough to climb in. Grasping the stern, she kicked the boat toward the shore.

The struggle to save the life of the little boy was a task for a man, but Miss McNally was not disheartened. Slower and slower her progress seemed to grow. Finally she reached the shore, so exhausted from exertion that she fell fainting to the beach.

Three years later, much to her surprise, Sheridan McNally received a telegram announcing that two thousand dollars and a medal had been awarded her from the Carnegie Hero Fund.

The Slocum disaster in June, 1904, brought to light many heroes, and among them several women. Mary McCann, an Irish girl of seventeen years, who was employed as a ward helper on North Brother Island, swam out to the burning vessel and rescued a woman whom she found clinging to the rudder. Later she aided in the rescue of several other victims.

The story of woman's heroism would not be complete without a few words about Kate Shelly. Poets have made famous the name of this woman who, at the risk of her own life, saved a trainload of passengers from certain death on July 6, 1881.

On this memorable night heavy rains had swollen the Des Moines River until it was over its banks. Eleven out of the twenty-one bridges on the main line of the Northwestern Railroad had been washed out.

The high winds added to the terrible situation, and gave added power to the water. Kate Shelly was then sixteen years old. When darkness set in, and the fierceness of the storm increased, she argued long with her mother for permission to set out through the raging wind in search of her father. The mother objected, but while the argument was at its height there came a crash and a hissing of escaping steam, together with the rumbling of a heavy weight dropping a great distance.

The mother and daughter rushed to the window and found that a helper engine, sent out on account of the storm, had crashed through a trestle and was buried in the bayou beneath. After that discovery nothing could detain Miss Shelly.

Taking a lantern, she made her way up the steep bluff to the track, and found that two of the engine crew of four had been drowned and the other two were seriously hurt. After doing what she could for them, she started on her perilous journey to Moingona, four miles west of her home in Boone, to save the incoming passenger train. She made her way by a devious path across the bayou, at last reaching the main track on the other side. To reach the village it was necessary to cross a trestle half a mile long over the raging Des Moines River, swollen out of its banks so that it surged and boomed not more than twenty feet beneath her. To add to the danger and difficulty, her lantern was extinguished by the wind, and she was forced to crawl and creep over the trestle, most of the way on her hands and knees, in utter darkness except when the livid lightning showed her the way.

After the perilous journey, lasting nearly an hour, the girl ran at top speed to the station, reaching it just in time to stop the west-bound passenger train which she had come to warn, thereby saving two hundred passengers who were aboard it. Having gasped out her warning to the station master, she fell fainting at his feet.

Many honors have been showered on Kate Shelly since that night. The State of Iowa showed its appreciation of her bravery. The next legislature after her daring act appropriated five thousand dollars, with which Miss Shelly purchased a farm, while shortly after the rescue the Northwestern Railway gave her a gold medal and a life pass.

SOME FILIPINO RIDDLES

The mother says, "Let us stand up," but the children say "Let us lie across."—A ladder.

At night they come without being fetched and by day they are lost without being stolen.—The stars.

Here he comes with glowing charcoal on his head.—Rooster.

Come up and let us go, go down and here we stay.—Anchor.

Two stores are open at the same time.—Eyes.

There is a small brook filled with shells.—Mouth.

A slender tree which bears only one leaf.—Lighted candle.

His words are audible but difficult to understand; when you look at his face you will understand what he says.—Clock.

I saw two boats; only one person was aboard.—Shoes.

A sweet lady among thorns.—Pineapple.

"Here, here," he says, but has no mouth.—Forefinger.

The letter C becomes O, O becomes C.—The moon.—From Philippine Studies, by Frederick Starr.

Recipes For the December Kitchen

Candies and Cookies for Christmas

With the approach of the holidays, when the idea of gift-giving and joyful feasting looms large upon the horizon of young and old alike, the woman who can make her own cakes and candies holds trumps.

Not only do the pure home-made sweets stand high in the estimation of the home circle, but they can always be relied upon to furnish most acceptable gifts, adding substantial cheer to all the Yuletide jollifications at home and abroad.

Neighbors welcome dainty baskets of cake tied with red and green ribbons and holly. Very pretty baskets of fancy shape may be bought at the ten-cent stores, or cheap pretty dishes will answer the purpose. Sometimes there are imitation cut-glass baskets and compotes which are really very pretty and durable.

Snowballs make a jolly dish for a children's party. Boil two ounces of rice in a pint and a half of milk, a little cinnamon and sugar. Flavor with rose. When the rice is quite soft, mold in teacups, then turn out on a dish, sprinkle with cocoanut and place a cherry on top of each.

Christmas Fruit Cake

Stir a cupful and a half of butter with three cupfuls of brown sugar until light and creamy. Add half a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and mace. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda in a half cupful of sour cream; still until it stops purring, then add to it half a cupful of molasses, and add to the other ingredients. Mix well and put in six eggs, beating vigorously between each one. Confectioners and French chefs knead fruit cake with their hands, for it is too stiff to beat easily, especially when the fruit is added. Now stir in a wineglassful of grape-juice. Sift four cupfuls of flour, and add to the cake mixture, kneading in all the time. Have ready one pound seeded raisins, one pound washed and dried currants, a quarter of a pound of shredded citron, and an eighth of a pound each of candied orange and lemon peel shredded fine. Sprinkle this fruit with two tablespoonfuls flour and mix well together before adding to the cake. Add and knead ten minutes longer, then put into two brick-shaped tins lined with buttered paper. Place in a moderate oven and bake slowly for three or four hours, watching closely lest they bake too fast. If you cannot regulate the oven sufficiently with the dampers, set a dish of cold water in the oven, changing it as it gets hot. Cover the cakes with paper if they bake too fast on top. If you have to use a gas-range oven, it is safer to steam the loaves two hours first, like brown bread, then finish the baking in the oven with one burner only, and that but half turned on. Leave the cakes in the tins until cold, then spread with a thick icing, into which finely chopped almonds have been mixed. When this frosting is quite dry, spread a plain icing over the almond one.

As these cakes improve with keeping, they should be baked weeks before using.

A little fruit cake dressed up with frosting, angelica and candied cherries, folded in paraffin paper, then in holly-green tissue paper, and tied with narrow holly-red ribbon, into whose bow is tucked a sprig of real holly, is a Christmas present good enough for a king. The fruit cake should be made now so as to ripen properly before it makes its Christmas bow.

Marshmallows

Make according to the following rule these are delicious, especially when toasted over a roaring camp fire. Dissolve one-half pound clear white gum arabic in one pint water. This may take all day or all night. Strain and add one-half pound of sugar; place over the fire and stir constantly until the mixture is of money-like consistency. As there is great lia-

bility to burn, keep the pan tipping from side to side as you stir, never relaxing vigilance. Some cooks prefer to cook the syrup in a double boiler to avoid mischances of this sort, but it is better to cook rapidly. Now add the whites of four eggs, previously beaten, and stir as before over the fire for six or seven minutes, being more careful than ever not to let it burn. Test by pouring a teaspoonful on a plate dusted with cornstarch. If in a moment it seems firm, yet tender, the marshmallows are done. The hot mixture should be rather thin and not adhesive. Flavor with rose or vanilla, and pour into pans dusted over with cornstarch. Square pans are best. The paste should be about three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Set on the ice to chill, and when cold cut into squares with a knife dipped in starch. Separate the squares as cut, and pack, when cold, in layers in small tin boxes.

Kriss Kringles

Beat the yolks of eight eggs together with the whites of two. Warm one-fourth pound of butter and mix with one pound of flour and one-fourth pound of sugar. Flavor with orange or lemon juice. Flour the board and roll the paste to one-half inch in thickness. Cut into fancy forms and bake in a quick oven.

Sugar Plums

One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, five ounces of butter, melted; five eggs well beaten. Mix the ingredients and add caraway seeds if preferred. Drop from the spoon on to cake tins and bake in quick oven.

Marshmallow Fudge

If your marshmallows get a little stale before using up, try making marshmallow fudge. Put two cupfuls granulated sugar and one cupful milk in a saucepan and let the mixture come to a boil. Add one square and a half chocolate, grated, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook about ten minutes, and then remove from the fire and beat until the fudge gets rather stiff, but not so stiff that it will not pour easily. Break marshmallows into several pieces, place in the bottom of a dish and pour the fudge over them.

Christmas Candies of Maple Sugar

Grate one pound of the maple sugar and add to one cupful of cream. Stir until melted on back of stove, then cook until the syrup forms ball when rolled between thumb and forefinger. Chop in coarse bits two cupfuls of butter-meat and scatter thickly over the bottom of buttered pans. Pour out the candy to the thickness of a third of an inch over the nuts, let it harden a little, then crease into squares with a knife. When cold, break into candies.

Vassar Fudge

There are as many variations of fudge as there are girls' colleges and some to grow on. A box of fudge tied with the college or Christmas colors, wrapped neatly and sealed with one of the little holly stickers that come gummed like postage stamps ready to stick on, is invariably an appreciated gift. To make the plain Vassar fudge, add to two cupfuls of granulated sugar, or soft brown sugar, one cupful of thick cream. Put this over the fire, and when it gets hot add a quarter cake of chocolate, grated or broken in fine pieces. Stir constantly and vigorously. When it reaches the boiling point add a tablespoonful of butter, and keep stirring, until a little poured on a saucer creams with beating. Take from the fire, beat until cool and pour in buttered tins.

Smith College Fudge

Melt a quarter cupful of butter. Mix together in a separate bowl one cupful each white and brown sugar, a quarter cupful of molas-

ses and a half cupful of cream. Add to the melted butter and bring to a boil. Cook three minutes, stirring quickly. Add two squares of chocolate, grated; cook five minutes, stirring very rapidly at first, but decreasing toward the end. Take from the fire, add a teaspoonful and a half vanilla, then stir constantly until thickened. Pour in a buttered pan and set in a cold place.

Nut Fudge

Cook together two cupfuls light brown sugar, one cupful of thick cream, two squares of grated chocolate and a teaspoonful of butter until it gets waxy when dropped in cold water; add vanilla to taste, take from the fire and beat until thick and creamy; spread a buttered pan with English walnut meats, cover with the candy and cut into squares when nearly cool.

Angel Food

Angel food, by the way, is one of the most ornamental and delicate of cakes to serve. It may be cut into squares with hard icing, then decorated with candied cherry, rose leaves or violets. To make it, sift some pastry flour four times over, then measure one cupful and set one side. Sift and measure one cupful and a quarter (scant) of granulated sugar. Break on to a large platter the whites of nine large or ten small fresh eggs that have been chilled in the ice-box, add a pinch of salt and begin whipping in long strokes with a wire beater. When partially stiffened add a half teaspoonful cream of tartar, and continue beating until stiff. Add the sifted sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla, stir in, then add the sifted flour, and fold in as lightly as possible. All this on the large platter. Now turn into brick-shaped pans or a pan with a tube in the centre, place in a very moderate oven, and after twenty-five minutes increase the heat a little. It will require about forty or forty-five minutes to bake. Do not jar while baking. A boiled frosting is best for this cake.

Lady Fingers

Beat the yolks of four eggs until lemon colored and thick. Add one-half cupful of fine sugar, a pinch of salt and a half teaspoonful of vanilla, and beat until very light. Whip the whites of the eggs until stiff and dry, and mix with the yolks. Sift in three-quarters of a cupful of pastry flour, already sifted before measuring, and fold in lightly. Put the mixture into a pastry bag and press the batter through into strips about an inch wide and three inches long, on a tin sheet or an inverted dripping pan, covered with white paper. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and bake in a moderate oven from ten to fifteen minutes. Keep in tin boxes to prevent their drying, if you are not going to use them right away.

Petit Fours

These are very inexpensive when made at home and not at all difficult. The foundation is a simple light sponge cake baked an inch in depth in a shallow tin lined with paper. It is not necessary to grease the paper. When done, turn out on a bread board and with a sharp knife cut into diamonds, dominoes and squares. Split each of these through the centre, spread half with jelly, frosting or rich preserves; put the other half on top and ice with variously tinted and flavored icings, with variously tinted and flavored icings, white with almond, pink with rose, green with pistache, yellow with orange, brown with chocolate. Decorate the brown domino shapes with white dots of frosting, the pink cakes with candied cherries, and the green pistache with candied cherries and angelica leaves. Again a small rose can be placed on top of each for variety.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE UNSUCCESSFUL ANGLER

Many of my happiest hours have been passed in fishing, but few of them in catching fish. Like the pirate flag of Huck Finn the Red-Handed, my hook has been unsoiled by blood as a general rule. Nobody has so often "come home clean," as we say in Scotland. Last year I returned almost every victim of my skill or luck to the water, though I captured one of them in a manner not lacking in dexterity. He lay in a run of water about a foot wide, bordered by heavy woods, and it was necessary to float the fly down to him from above. But I returned him to life and liberty; also, later, a number of small sea trout in a summer-shrubken pool in Glenora. They rose wildly in the gloaming, and had no great reason to regret their temerity. It is long since I was in touch with a salmon, which I hooked in the Awe with a small trout fly on a frayed old cast that had been used through the summer for brown trout. After running about in a praiseworthy way he jumped high out of water; the cast broke, and I saw him no more. Once the circumstance would have been disappointing, but my heart did not break with my cast; in fact, even in youth I fished for sport and not for victory. Still, I do like to raise a trout or salmon and again, and would like to have another day on the Kennet with the Mayfly when the large fish are greedy and roll about like the "sea-shouldering whale" of the poet.

As a very small boy I was taken to fish in the Yarrow with worm. The gardener baited the hook. I lifted out the line, and with it a small trout, which fell in again. Supposing that I had some legal right of recovery, but not knowing how to exercise, I walked up stream and consulted the gardener, but learned that there was no remedy. I have been with a grown-up man whose first salmon deserted him, and he, turning round, said with extreme innocence, "What am I to do now?"

Somebody—an Irish novelist, I think—once circulated the story that he had stayed somewhere in rooms which I had occupied, and had asked the landlady if I were a good fisher. She replied, "A beautiful fisher." "Does he catch anything?" "Oh, no, he never catches anything."

I could only take her first remark as a tribute to my personal charms, but her second was true enough. At that time I had only so much as heard that there was such a thing as dry-fly fishing, and was enamored of it, but did not understand the rules of the game. I have an unconquerable dislike to the trouble of carrying a landing net; we did not use them in Tweed and Ail and Ettrick when I was a boy. However, I had bought a landing net, one of the sort that shuts up with a joint, and I pushed the handle through the top button-hole of my coat and let the net hang down. Having cast over a nice trout and hooked him, I tried to release the handle of the net; but it would not come out of the buttonhole, and I had to stoop over the stream and try to ladle the fish into the net, but in this I was baffled. Since then I have foresworn landing nets, and if I do hook a trout or a sea-trout that cannot or will not make his escape I have to capture him with my hands. I have no further use for him; he has played his part, and is very welcome to wriggle away. In the same humane spirit, if I hook a salmon the fun is over then, with the pleasant electric thrill of the first resistance on the line, and, for me, anyone is welcome to play him if anyone is in my company; but I admit that if I am alone I do my best to bring the fish acquainted with dry land, in the absence of gaff or landing net.

On analyzing this particular inconsistency I find that a desire, common to mankind, to be believed in our most improbable assertions is my motive. If people do not actually see the fish they will not accept the story that I hooked and lost him; they obey the law of association of ideas. They are accustomed to see me associated with a fishing rod, but not with fish, so they cannot believe in my connection with a fish whose very existence depends on my unsupported testimony, like a ghost's. They think of one salmon, where I am concerned, as the natives of Galilee may have regarded the miraculous draught of fishes.

With this incredulity I have inspired even total strangers ever since an early age. Coming home from a schoolboy holiday on the Sound of Mull, my little brother and I happened to have sea trout flies sticking in our caps. A native of Renfrewshire, obviously a just and sober-minded Free Kirk man, met us in the railway carriage, and asked us what size trout, if any, we had taken. I told him (they ran from 1lb. to 3½ lb.), and he very solemnly preached me a sermon about the iniquity of bearing false witness. The most unkind question that man, woman, or child can ask is, "What have you caught?" One has almost never caught anything, and the questioners know it and grin. There is a great deal of disinterested malice in the human heart.

Were I to explain my inordinate lack of success as an angler's might begin by pleading infirmities of Nature. A very short-sighted person cannot spot the trout among the waving weeds and shadows of a chalk stream. There is no assistance in remarks like, "He is on the left hand of the long weed opposite the tuft of grass," for the bank consists of tufts

of grass, and the bed of the stream is variegated by many long weeds. If I see the trout rise and know where he is, then lack of practice and natural dexterity makes it hard for me to get the fly to him; moreover, I cannot see the fly as other people do, and have to wait for the ripple of the rise. What surprises me is that in the circumstances I so often succeed in getting a rise out of the trout; but then, my personal equation being of the slowest, I fail to touch him, or if I do it is with a vigor that turns him over in the water, and perhaps breaks the gut. Yet with all these drawbacks dry-fly fishing is more amusing than sea trout fishing in a loch with a breeze, for, though nobody can well avoid getting fish in these agreeable conditions, there is no skill in it, and a surprising amount of luck. Of two men using the same flies with equal skill in a boat on a Highland loch, one will get

Frazer found that the people are still of that opinion. They are very fine trout, and "are caught in nets or shot with dynamite bullets." Poetic Arcadians!—Andrew Lang in Field.

THE ANGLER'S APOLOGY

Mr. F. G. Allaloe discourses thus delightfully and candidly in Baily's, seeking a justification for the "gentle sport," and finding what is undoubtedly the real one, not only in his own case, but in that of all of us who are honest with our consciences. Apology comes easier to some natures than to others. Politicians fight shy of it. Charles I., I think it was, counselled his ministers never to apologize before someone accused them; and more recently we have had a Prime Minister cite French to his purpose and refuse to explain lest he should "complicate" himself. When,

fishing, perhaps the finest form of sport with rod and line. In the second, he who fishes merely in order to provide his breakfast or dinner is wilfully extravagant, for he could buy better fish at a fraction of the cost of his day's outing. The last and most plausible apology for angling that one reads of is that it takes a man close to Nature. But he would be quite as close to Nature if he wandered beside the singing river with no rod in his hand. He would, indeed, have nothing else to distract his wandering attention, be still more free to watch the gleaming insects and listen to the songs of birds, to study the flight of the kingfisher, and mark the shy movements of the water-vole. No, the affinity-with-Nature plea of justification is a makeshift, though a fisherman may be perfectly sincere when he avows that the sights and sounds of a trout stream in June are no small part of his pleasure, and that he does not measure his enjoyment merely by the weight or number of his fish.

It would seem, then, that I have not yet found an angler's apology which commands my respect, and so much I confess. The contemplative man's recreation brings joy to one man and boredom to another. It is its own justification. Why do I fish? I know not, save that in fishing I find keen delight that no other form of work or sport brings me. There are people who are always striving, even unasked, to furnish some excuse for everything they do. These folks have no courage. They attach too much importance to what others will think or say. I am always reminded of the old man in the bar. He had been standing lost in thought before an empty glass, when two young fellows came in and asked successively for liquor. Said the first: "Give me a brandy and soda, Miss. I—I've just had bad news from home."

Whereon the second, not to be outdone, proffered his request: "And whisky neat for me, Miss. I've a bad pain in my heart."

This was too much for the veteran, who, tapping loudly on the counter, said in a voice that all could hear: "And give me another go of gin, Miss—because I like it!"

That is my answer when asked why I fish—because I like it.—F. G. Allaloe.

SHOOTING CAPERCAILLIE IN PERTH-SHIRE

For many years I shot over a district in Perthshire, where fir woods abounded, and where capercaillie bred in considerable numbers, yet these birds would rarely be seen except when the woods were driven with the guns posted ahead in likely positions. In walking in line through the woods the quick hearing of the birds soon detected our approach, and they broke out from the high tops of the spruce long before a shot was possible.

I have never seen a big bag of capercaillie obtained in a day's sport, ten or twelve being perhaps the most, but whether one bird was got or thirty, the knowledge that such birds existed, and that a chance shot was possible, added very greatly to the zest of a day's sport, and for this reason these birds should, in my opinion, be fostered and encouraged just as much as blackgame. Capercaillie are polygamous; so it is of first importance that the hens be spared if the species is to be increased. Unfortunately, the hens, as with pheasants and blackgame, offer the easiest chances, and do not seem to be so wary as the cocks.

A healthy succession of young fir woods is sure to draw capercaillie, and, although the forester may object to a certain amount of damage to the fir trees, in which the birds principally feed in winter, the damage is not serious enough to weigh against the advantage of possessing such a fine species of game on the estate. Personally, I have never come across any serious damage, though the woods known to me were in many cases strips and detached clumps, where such damage might have been the more easily noticed.

There was one celebrated wood that comes strongly back to my memory, where capers were always to be found, and where a fair bag was a certainty, owing to rides and the general configuration. This wood was of Scotch and spruce firs, some seventy or eighty years old, with plantations of younger trees at either end. It extended for some three miles dividing the cultivated land from a grouse moor. Broad rides crossed the strip (which was, perhaps, 200 yards wide), every half-mile or so.

The party of four or five guns, prepared for a rough wild shoot and a mixed bag, would walk up to this high wood, taking the small cultivated fields, the patches of turnips, and the rough hairy grass fields in a wide line, tacking from side to side as seemed advisable, to take in the most likely ground.

And what a fine variety we generally obtained on these bright, crisp, sunny days in November! A pheasant or two out of the patch of broom covering the gravelly knoll above the small ravine, with the highland stream of brown water rushing below; or a duck, a teal, and plenty of snipe in the long narrow patches of rushy marsh land lying here and there amongst the poor, thin, high-lying fields. Hares broke out of these marshes to right and left, and rabbits were, perhaps, too numerous (from a farmer's point of view) in the patches of whins grazed and rounded by the sheep. A brace of grouse or so would offer a shot as they skimmed up the hill, back to their native moorland, or a covey of part-



A GOOD DAY IN MUSKOKA, ONT.—Rod and Gun.
Members of the Blue Hawke Club carrying the results of a day's hunt to camp

plenty of large trout, the other will scarcely get a rise.

The dweller in town in summer can scarcely expect sport in the three or four days when he has a chance at a river. The wind is sure to be down stream; there is sure to be no rise of flies. The miller turns the water off; the neighbors above are cutting weeds. To get trout a man must live on the waterside and mark and seize the rare moments when the trout are "in a coming-on humor." The real pleasure, as a writer of about 1500 says, is in the waterside itself, the running stream, the flowers, the birds, the air, the quiet, the ancient cottages, and the great oaken beams of the foot bridges that were not new, perhaps, in Elizabeth's time. We step out of our own times into the old merry England, Shakespeare's England, the England of the Blessed Restoration. Remarks like these on the angler's pleasure in nature, even if his reel be empty, I read a few days ago in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." They seemed familiar, and, in fact, Burton cribbed them without acknowledgment from the book usually attributed to Dame Juliana Berners; and I rather think that Walton appropriated them in the same easy way.

There are still some pretty encounters on the waterside. I once, wearing waders, met two innocent little girls who could not cross a stream. I carried them over, and gave to one my solitary trout, to the other a small coin. When I came back later there were the little maids waiting with great nosegays of wild flowers for me. On the whole the unsuccessful angler is happiest when he is looking on, watching the skill or deriving a perverse consolation from the failures of some more accomplished friend.

May I suggest to some more successful angler the propriety of trying his art in the Katsana river (the ancient name is the Aroonias in Arcadia). Pausanias says that the trout of this river, or rather burn, sing, and in 1895 Mr.

however, a sportsman does endeavor to excuse himself, he cannot be said to do so without provocation, for that half of the community which finds no pleasure in sport is always bringing one charge or another against him, whether waste of time, cruelty, or what not. The angler has to put up with all these criticisms, and, in addition, he is usually called an idiot. Punch depicts him fishing outside a lunatic asylum, and withstanding the blandishments of an imbecile who invites him to step inside. Why? Are patience and perseverance the badges of mental disease? Is he, in short, a fool for fishing, or more for failing to catch fish?

His apology, if he should think it worth while offering one, must, of course, be suited to meet the specific charge brought against him, but it is often ingenious, since it is only to be expected that a man who devotes so much thought to the luring of fish should be equal to a little casuistry.

Thus, if he is accused of cruelty, he pleads that his victims are cold-blooded and unable to feel pain. Incidentally, he knows perfectly well that they do feel pain, both the fish and the worm with which he catches it, but the argument serves. The charge of cruelty is sometimes most illogically brought, as well as that of foolishness, but the two are incompatible, since the fool who catches no fish cannot well be accused of cruelty to them. Not even the most rabid humanitarian could conscientiously blame those peaceful sportsmen who line the banks of the Thames on Sunday afternoons and gently watch their painted floats that never quiver for hours together. The sea-fisherman has a further excuse to offer, which cannot be shared by him who catches roach and bream, that he can at least eat the fish he catches. With a few exceptions, such as the wrasses and dogfish, they are wholesome and appetizing food. Yet I have never thought this plea of economy a very strong one. In the first place, it has no application to tarpon



"The First of the Season"

Sportsman's Calendar

NOVEMBER

Trout-fishing ends November 15.

Cock Pheasant may be shot in Cowichan Electoral District only.

Grouse (except willow grouse in Cowichan), Quail, Ducks, Deer, Geese and Snipe-shooting open.

ridges would whirr up out of the red bracken, and break high over the extended line to reach their habitat in the cultivated fields lying far below.

The guns were never idle and never bored on these rough upland shoots, more especially with the prospects of capercaillie ahead. The walking was firm and springy, the air on a bright sunny day seemed the finest in the world, a feeling of exhilaration was felt as one rose higher and higher, or from time to time gazed back at the panorama of richly wooded and cultivated country lying in a haze of purples and blues, with perhaps a peep of some steep snow-capped hills in the distance; and do not such days and such surroundings in the home of the capercaillie compare favorably with the days in 40-acre flat fields of prize turnips, or the stand on a muggy day opposite the drawing-room windows near a clump of hybrid rhododendrons or pampas grass for the first rise of the day?

High spruce firs, feathered to the bottom, rise up on either side of the ride, which may be about twenty yards wide. A strip of blue sky shows overhead in this grand lofty avenue. We advance upwards over the rough black cart-tracks, and pick our way amongst the wet rushes and pools of water. A grey boulder protrudes here and there from the peaty soil and the rough grass. We pass a blow down and see into the heart of the wood, with the tangled mass of fallen trunks and branches, with innumerable bare boles of fir trees dimming out in the distance like pillars in a vast crypt. As we near our stand the moorland, covered with brown ling, rises up before us, stretching for miles and miles to north, east and west, in billowy hummocks to a high rounded ridge with steep blue hills in the distance.

A troop of roe deer break out from the wood and go bounding over the moor, followed by the steady, purpose-like flight of a brace of blackcock, the white on their bodies showing clear in the bright sun. A cry of "mark" is heard, which raises expectancy to the highest pitch. The gun is grasped tight, the eyes strain upwards to the streak of sky above the fir tops. A quiet but distinct swish is heard, but a good view has been taken; the muzzle follows quickly on the line, with a backward wrench ahead the trigger is pulled, and with a feeling of joyful consciousness one listens for the heavy crash of the first capercaillie cock that follows amongst the rotten branches in the thick of the wood behind.

Drive follows drive, but the shots are not always so sporting as the one above described. Birds are very apt to break out on the flanks and offer somewhat tame shots. On one occasion I got two cocks as I was hurrying forward to a stand ahead. Passing an open space, caused by a blow down, a capercaillie swooped down from a high tree, and before he could top the trees to the right he offered an easy shot. At the same instant another one rose, and was brought down with a broken wing.

This instance is not mentioned as a typical sporting shot or one that is recalled with pride for the purpose of stilling the painful consciousness of many bad shots, but merely to state what sometimes occurs, and also to describe the strange appearance of a wounded bird which impressed me. As I approached the winged cock, which was of unusual size, he faced round and made a hissing sound, whilst his wings were partly spread and lowered. His fathers on the back of the head and neck were raised. The great hooked beak was partly opened, and the eyes flashed and twinkled with an appearance of the utmost ferocity.

An attempt was made, to my knowledge, to rear capercaillie by hand, but met with no success. One lot hatched in an incubator died in a few days. Another lot hatched under a hen lived for a fortnight, and died of gapes. The birds were fed in a similar manner to pheasants. Fresh fir branches were always present, which the young birds pecked at.—W. M. S. in Field.

Age for the Young Folks



come law without their consent. Premier Asquith does not believe it is worth while wasting time in submitting the bill to them. Last year there was much talk of changing the tariff. Less is said about that now. But the Irish hope the electors of Great Britain will at last consent to give them Home Rule. Whatever the result, seems certain England will have an election very soon.

The Indian tribes on the Naas and Skeena are still very discontented. Word was recently brought down that they are determined to drive the white men into the sea. One cannot help feeling sorry for the ignorant but misguided people who believe it is possible to keep their land a desert.

But British Columbia Indians can learn to improve their land, and they are expert fishermen and hunters. It is only by going to work in this way that they can keep their old homes. The government of Ottawa, who are bound to care for them, ought not to lose a day in sending out men from the Indian department to grant them titles to the land to which they have a right. The story of the Northwest Rebellion should not be forgotten. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific is causing among the Klamath and Klamath Indians the same unrest and discontent as the opening up of the western prairies by the C. P. R. did among the Crees and Blackfeet. Even the sending of a few regiments of soldiers would cost far more than a peaceful settlement.

The wicked white men, who by selling liquor to the Indians, against the law, ruin them, should be severely punished.

There have been very serious disturbances in Mexico and the adjoining states of Texas and Oklahoma during the past week. It appears that in a town in Texas a Mexican killed a woman. The mob was allowed to kill the Mexican without trial—lynch him, as it is called. The news no sooner reached Mexico than the people of the capital city, which you know has the same name as the country, were filled with fury. Riots took place in the streets, and American citizens were attacked and insulted and even the American embassy was not safe.

Since that it has been rumored that armed Mexicans are marching on Hot Springs, the town where the lynching took place, and Mexicans have murdered the chief of police in a town in Oklahoma.

The Mexican government has condemned that act, and the people of Mexico are punishing the rioters. For many years the people of the Southern States have lynched negroes who were blamed for committing terrible crimes. It is not to be wondered at that the people of Mexico are determined that the citizens of their country must receive a fair trial in the United States. The lynchings that have disgraced the Southern States have often been as bad as anything the North American Indians did when the first white men came among them. It is not likely Mexico, which is a much weaker nation, will allow her people to continue to offend the United States. Perhaps that great nation will now see that the lynchings which she allowed are not only a disgrace to her but to civilization and Christianity.

A LETTER FROM PALOS.

Almost everybody in these days is thinking about Spain and Portugal, the part of the world that used to be called "The Peninsula," a hundred years ago. The following very interesting letter from Palos will be read with much pleasure by those boys and girls who have already seen in the October St. Nicholas even those who have will be glad to read it again.

La Rabida, Palos.
Dear Readers of St. Nicholas:
Not so very long ago, but once upon a time, when I was a boy, I was a member of the St. Nicholas League.

By "active" I do not mean that I was one of those shining lights who capture a cash prize or the gold or silver badge. Oh, no, not at all, I mean that I was one of those who send in contributions whenever they can and do not get discouraged.

I used to live in the north of Spain then. Sometimes I did not get St. Nicholas in time to compete, but more often I sat nibbling my pen during the first week of every month, looking up at a big picture of Chillon that hung over my desk, and wondering what I would tell my fellow-members of the League.

Now I live in the south of Spain, and I want to nibble my pen and wonder what I was to write about. I should look up a big picture of the Giralda, the beautiful Old World tower of Seville, from which your Madelon Square Garden tower in New York, was copied, or another photograph which I am going to send to the St. Nicholas of the beautiful tomb of Columbus in the great Seville cathedral.

But I do not nibble my pen, for I hope it will be a pleasure for St. Nicholas girls and boys to read a letter from Palos, the little village in which Columbus sailed for America, four hundred and eighteen years ago.

I do not live in the village itself, but about two and a half miles from it, and quite near the old abbey, "La Rabida," where Columbus once found friends and supporters who helped him to reach the Queen.

The jolly, fat Franciscan friars are all gone now, but you can still enjoy the cool breezes and the fine view from the mirador, which once delighted the good monks.

The mirador is a gallery enclosed only on one side, with arched openings on the remaining three. On Sundays and feast-days picnickers come to dance the Sevillian dances, to sing and eat, and again dance and sing, in this mirador; and all the way from our house you can hear the rattling of the castanets, the clapping of the hands, and the "Ole Ole" of the rollicking merry-makers.

The mirador is not all that is left of the monastery by any means. There are a chapel, two patios or inner courts, and innumerable cells and small rooms, to say nothing of the dining room, which is still paneled with the tiles of

ing villagers who are very ambitious; they talk a great deal of the past greatness of Palos. And this enterprising group have long cherished a beautiful dream—they want to get all the American republics interested in the preservation of Palos, and to get each of them to promise that it will set up a pavilion on the road between Palos and La Rabida and establish a permanent Pan-American Exposition here, as a New World monument of the place made historic by Columbus's footsteps. It is a very big dream for a little group of men, but the thought of all that was said of the Genoese wool-carder in his own day and of his final triumph dis-

the rural guards, and a few of the laborers who pass one on the road. Most of them ride on little black donkeys with trappings gay or dull according to the length of time they have been in use. Some of them have guns slung over their shoulders.

For days at a time no one but these peasants goes by the house, and when night sets in, the silence is so intense that one looks out of the barred window and imagines that one can almost hear the moonbeams brushing over the pine-needles and creeping through the branches of the trees.

Not very long ago I was outside feeding my two little dogs "Columbus" and "America," when I heard a faint, faint jingling of mule-bells. I am quite rustic by this time and can hear them a long way off. I know those bells well. They mean that a carriage is coming from Moguer, some ten miles away, which is the nearest town that can boast of a carriage, though not of a railroad. I looked discreetly round the corner of the house, another local custom I have learned to cultivate, and there, sure enough, was the carriage coming as fast as its three mules would carry it. It was not a victoria, you may be sure, or a dainty trap, or a runabout, or any of the now-forgotten things; it was a big curtained "bus" with a door in the back, and it was full of little dark men, as those Moguer "buses" always are. But who do you think one of the little dark men was? The Spanish artist Sorolla, whose paintings many of you saw two years ago, when they were exhibited in the United States. And next day, our Sevillian newspaper announced that Sorolla had come to La Rabida because he had been commissioned by an American financier to paint a picture of Columbus embarking for America, and that he meant to paint a very different Columbus from the Columbus that has been pictured for us heretofore.

Now I hope while you have been reading this letter, you have made up your minds to believe that Palos and La Rabida are not just names in your geography and histories, but real places; and that some day when you come to Spain you will take the trouble to run down on the railroad from Seville to Huelva, spend the night there, sail down to La Rabida in the morning, and devote one day, at least, to following Columbus's footsteps from the monastery at La Rabida to the wooden pier at Palos.

Very sincerely,
AN EX-COMPETITOR OF THIS LEAGUE.

QUEER NESTING PLACES.

Very strange places are sometimes chosen by birds for the building of their nests.

The leg of an old boot hanging in a shed was the site selected by a pair of house wrens, says a writer in St. Nicholas.

I have read that robins once built on a shifting and unstable service in a railway yard; English sparrows frequently rear their young unconcerned near the clanging bells of a clock tower and a pair of linnets once worked a weak carrying twigs into a clothesline sagging hung by my kitchen door.

But who would expect to find the downy nestcup of a tiny humming bird within twelve feet of a great whirling dynamo. Such was my experience last summer. The site chosen by these feathered sprites was in a loop in the electric lamp cord that hung from the porch roof of a power house in Mill Creek Canon near Redlands, Cal.

Under the swaying lamp stood a table at which the foreman sat to make out his records and reports, and the birds seemed in no way disturbed by his presence, as for two weeks or more they built bit by bit their nest within reach of his outstretched arm. Strongest of all was the fact that within the wide open doors of the power house and twelve feet away by actual measurement there whirled and roared by day and night two immense dynamos driven by water power and generated electricity, that was transmitted to the far distant towns. On the day of my visit the nest apparently had been completed and the female kept hovering about it as we stood watching her.

A WATCHMAKER'S TIP.

"Why do watches get dirty?" said the jeweler. "You'll find the answer in your watch pocket. Turn it out!" The inquirer turned out his watch pocket, sheepishly bringing forth a bunch of colored dust, some lint, and a small ball of black fluff.

"There's the reason," said the jeweler. "Watches get dirty because the pockets they are carried in are never clean. A watch pocket, my dear sir, should be cleaned out regularly once a week. Observe that rule, and your watch's works will not get clogged up again."

"Another and a reasonable" rule is never to lay your watch on stone or marble. The cold deranges the delicate works.

"Never lay your watch down, in fact, anywhere. Hang it on a hook, vertically, in the same position it occupied when in your pocket. Watches were made to lie, or rather stand, in that position only."

"Watch your watch in the morning, never at night!"—TUD-ELLS.

A Lonely Laugh.

Laugh and the world laughs with you, unless you happen to be laughing at your own jokes.—Philadelphia Record.

CURRENT TOPICS

It is stated that the census of 1911 will show that Canada has a population of 8,000,000.

After his hard work and the shock of the Democratic victory Mr. Roosevelt has been resting at home. Not even his neighbors, so it is said, have seen him.

There has been a great earthquake somewhere on the Pacific coast, so the records in several cities of Australia show. How many of you know what a seismograph is?

A young man, the captain of a team, was killed at Wheeling, West Virginia, a few days ago and there will be no more football played by the college men of that city this year.

There is a plan on foot to raise a monument to General Wolfe in Winnipeg. There are thousands of boys and girls in the west who would like to give something towards a memorial to this brave and modest hero.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that the Dominion government has ordered from England an up-to-date cruiser of the Bristol class. It is the first time Canada will be prepared for defence, sooner than most people imagined.

Mr. Edgar Bawcutt has served Victoria and Canada well and now will have time, in the evening of life, to enjoy himself. After twenty-nine years of faithful service in the customs house he has been superannuated. His many friends will hope that he will live many years in the city which he has seen grow up and which he loves.

Every one except the butchers will be glad to hear that meat and other food will be cheaper. It is only a few months since the dealers were declaring that the cattle and hogs were growing scarcer and people were trying to make up their minds to find something to take the place of meat. Whatever has caused the change, the poor people will be glad.

MacKenzie & Mann are planning a fourth railway across British Columbia. A road from Stewart to Edmonton will open up the north of British Columbia, which we are told, is a very rich mining and in some places a fertile country. It is very hard for the people who twenty years ago lived in lonely camps on the coast or "bonnet" for trading posts to believe this possible.

Lord Strathcona has given \$500,000 more for physical training and military drill in Canadian schools. This will make \$500,000 altogether. Well as Lord Strathcona knows Canada, he has not much idea of the money he has given and girls if he thought \$500,000 would be enough to divide among all the schools that would be willing to learn the military drill. The physical exercises would not cost anything.

There is to be a Socialist state in the north of Australia. In almost every country in the world Socialists are finding fault with governments. They will be allowed now to show whether men will be better and happier than in the old states. We will hope they may succeed, for there are not many of us who do not see that some things need mending in this world we live in. Is the trouble in ourselves or in the laws? Per se this new Socialist state will show us.

A great many women in New York, among whom are some of the most wealthy ladies of that rich city, want to vote and will try to get the legislature of the state, and of the country to

grant them a share in the election of the lawmakers of the country. On Monday some of the Victoria ladies resolved to band together for the same purpose. Some people think that laws have not so much to do with making the world better as the ladies who are working so hard for the vote, imagine.

The Dominion government is determined that no articles upon which duty is levied, least of all opium, shall be taken into the port of Vancouver without going through the custom house.

One hundred and four thousand Americans came to Canada last year and 7500 people went from Canada to the United States. It is not long since the balance was the other way, though the numbers were not as large.

Through the Chinese mob at the city of Lienchow burned the school, the church and the homes of the American Presbyterian mission, the missionaries lives were spared. Troops are being sent from Canton to put an end to the disturbances.

There has been rioting in Nicaragua between the Liberals and the government and twelve men were killed and more wounded. Among the latter was an American. It was hoped that after the long struggle there would be peace in Nicaragua, but it seems not.

It will soon be a hundred years since the close of the war of 1812, and the United States and Canada are planning a peace celebration in 1915. Two noted Canadians, McKendrick King and Dr. McManus, editor of the Toronto Globe, have gone to New York to talk over the matter.

The Princess Adelaide is on her way from England and will be here, it is expected, on the 10th of December, and in January the Princess Mary will follow. There will next summer be four fine steamboats at the service of passengers leaving Victoria. Three of them will come from Vancouver every day.

President Taft is visiting the Panama canal to see for himself exactly how the work is going on so that the message he will send to congress will show how money can be best expended on that very important enterprise. The president of the United States is really the head of the government of the United States. In this he differs from the Governor-General of Canada.

All the great nations of the world have decided to be friends with Portugal. In the twentieth century "no foreign nation will interfere to prevent the people of any country from choosing their own form of government. The government of Russia is now the most despotic in the world, though even there a parliament is elected. It is to be hoped the people of Portugal will become a free and happy and wise nation that they have power to elect their rulers.

Count Tolstoy, who has spent most of his long life in preaching against war, who does not think that any one should be rich, who believes that men and women can do exactly what Jesus told them to do and yet who was twice elected to condemn the Czar of Russia and his ministers for their cruelty and oppression, is very ill and very likely before you read this will be dead. He set out from home to go to the Black Sea where there is a colony of his followers. He was ill when he left home and rapidly grew worse. One could have wished that the long but great life would have had a peaceful ending.

The Teamsters and most of the laborers in the employ of the city will have a small increase of wages. Three

dollars a day for unskilled labor would seem good pay to men in England or in eastern Canada. Only the best workers get this.

Cedar Hill has taken its old name of Mount Douglas, and a fine driveway is to be made to its summit. A very beautiful view is to be had from its summit, and citizens as well as rich people and tourists may enjoy it when the cars run near.

It looks as if a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would not be easily made. Those in either country who have anything to sell are afraid that if the same article comes in duty free the price will be lowered. The question of duties is a very hard one, and nowhere are even wise men agreed upon it.

The lads who on the arrival of the Rainbow volunteered for service were not fitted for the hard life of a sailor. They may live long and useful lives on land and it is to be hoped they have already found employment. Canada needs brave hearts and willing hands everywhere and these boys showed that they had both.

There have been very heavy rains in France and the Seine, the Moselle and many smaller rivers have overflowed banks, laying waste the fields and destroying bridges and houses. In the north many vessels of a fishing fleet were destroyed. Many a family in France will have cause to remember the troubles of 1910.

Many columns of the papers are taken up with the Waterworks bylaw, yet few people except the lawyers read it. What boys and girls and their mothers and fathers know is that the Esquimalt Waterworks Company has plenty of good water to sell, and that it can be forced to sell it at a fair price. More than that, this water is ready for use without the delay of building an expensive system. Does it not seem as if these were good reasons for voting for the bylaw?

A violent temper caused the death of two fine soldiers at Work Point barracks on the 12th of November. At least that is what is believed, although the only men who know are lying under the fresh mounds of earth in Esquimalt cemetery. Gunner Radcliffe shot Corporal Howland and to escape arrest killed himself. Both men were natives of England and it is to be feared there are some living hearts in their old homes who will mourn the untimely death of the one and the sin of the other.

It is easy for any one to see that a great deal of building must begin as soon as the rainy weather is over. Although it is getting very near Christmas, houses are being commenced and many large buildings are being finished. How big a city Victoria will be by the time the boys in the senior grade are carrying on the business of the city it would be impossible to guess. A larger drydock is to be built at Esquimalt, and it is believed that before long big shipyards will be opened there. If this happens, there will be need of technical schools, where boys can learn to do new work. It is wise and good men that make a city great, which is better than being rich.

There is likely to be an election before Christmas in England. The Liberals and Conservatives met to discuss what should be done to reform the House of Lords. They could not agree. The House of Commons at last session passed an act which would, if it became law, take all power from the House of Lords. This the Lords will not pass, and no measure can be

A PAGE

PATTERN PEOPLE

Without desiring to join the prophets who are still forecasting that anything may happen at the present day, just as they did probably a thousand years ago, and without undue imagination of a more material kind, one begins to wonder when we are all to make acquaintance with the first of the new race of pattern people.

So far we have only met them on paper, and although this might be declared a logical enough preliminary step, there is something which fails to fill even the feminine mind in so flimsy a foundation.

But we ought not to be in the least anxious as to the ultimate result, which should be attained through the enthusiastic work of planning and scaling, moulding and coloring (more or less) these pattern people. At least we know that they are being evolved for a lofty purpose. Girls are making the pattern man out of their ideals.

That they have a very common belief that eligibility can be formulated and all the virtues of the desired one reduced to scale. No one who attempts to assimilate the enormous amount of voluntary contributions to the ultimate result can doubt for an instant.

At this juncture of designing the pattern man, the looker-on may pardonably suffer from the bewilderment of "kaleidoscopic effects," but this does not lessen the assurance that the pattern man is, in the language of painters "coming along very nicely."

Those possessed of higher powers of perspicacity may even already have visualized a pattern man. Perhaps it would be wiser to say some pattern man, for the suspicion cannot be set aside that one pattern will suffice all women. But there is nothing to be said against a whole "range" of patterns, provided it is distinctly guaranteed that they are each and all possessed of some distinctive decorative and useful attribute which will make for greater contentment and happiness.

At the same time one cannot regard this new occupation of preparing patterns of future generations of husbands and fathers without harboring a perhaps, unworthy suspicion. For it will still rest with man to realize the expectations which have been heaped upon him. And even admitting with the wildest hope that some proportion of malleable masculinity will be equal to the pattern, may not the fear of Frankenstein at beholding his own work fall upon those who have permitted anticipation to rule out all thought of realization.

And there is yet another point for pattern-makers to take to heart, the feminine heart and the feminine mind which can assume such a high degree of critical facility in the abstract has not yet conquered the elementary grace of seeing and believing nothing but good, where those all concerned whom they view with the beautiful inconsistency of true affection. Ideal men may come up to the pattern man, but are they really essential to the happiness of the average girl, who is, after all, the girl with the largest claim to be considered? When with reciprocal fairness it comes to the question of making pattern women and pattern girls, there is far less general desire to set to work. Man finds, it would seem, that he has no skill, and little aptitude for the task. If he has a pattern girl in his mind, he starts with the conviction that there cannot be another. And if he has not already been haunted by an ideal, he knows he has not got one, and waits with perfect equanimity until she appears.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

I found myself so exceedingly chilly in my summer dressing-gown, some time ago, that I made up my mind to set to work to think of something more seasonable in the way of a wrapper. I wonder what you are having yourself? It is not particularly easy to evolve something attractive and practical at the same time, but, after all, if we choose a good color and nice material, elaboration will help us but very little to a successful issue.

Do you like the idea of a dull rose cashmere gown, with pointed collar, cuffs, and belt of Paisley printed satin? If rose-color does not suit your complexion, then there is nothing to beat powder-blue, that warm tone which one can get in quite moderately-priced fabrics, and which lends itself so well to the addition of soft rose colors, faint yellows, and other Oriental tints. I had visions of chopping up one of my Paisley shawls as a dressing gown, but, having wrapped myself up in its voluminous folds, I was so horrified at my appearance in the glass that I put it back in the drawer in which it has reposed for many years! Then I had a brilliant inspiration that I would sacrifice the least valuable, and make a large collar and cuffs of it, giving the remainder to a friend who was just contemplating getting herself a warm dressing gown. We are delighted with the result, especially now that the collar and cuffs have a little fold of bright blue satin running round as a sort of relief.

Cashmere-backed satin makes a dressing gown to perfection. I know nothing nicer than that charming material, and those who say it does not wash have only bought the very cheap and nasty qualities, for I have washed soft satin over and over again, and it seems to come to no harm. Soft satin also yields cheerfully to the

services of the dyer. Sometimes people think it a little "vulgar" to talk about dyeing things, but many a good gown has reappeared, thanks to having been tinted up once again. I remember, many years ago, being at the Army and Navy Stores with one of my aunts, and an old lady came in to buy a rainproof coat. I think she saw every garment of the kind on the premises, and, after having kept the young man dancing about for a lengthy period, she told him that she would buy it if he could give her his assurance that it would dye. The young man was quite polite, but a trifle caustic. "It seems rather soon," he replied, "to consider the question of dyeing; this material is so good that I hope the necessity for dyeing will be many years off." The old lady succumbed, and took away the coat in a brown paper parcel.

We are all quite different in our ways; some people do their hair in their dressings, others think it a very dirty habit, and I am not quite sure that they are not right. A dressing jacket, to my mind, is a necessity, and it should be a loose garment with wide arm holes, in which one can stretch one's hands up very comfortably, and which is easily washed and made clean. It takes only about 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 yards of double width material to make an ordinary dressing sack, and all the trimming I care about is either a lawn collar which can be taken off and washed, or a soft satin collar which can be washed with the jacket. A thick quality of "Viyella" makes a capital dressing gown, and it can be



for WOMEN

supplemented with a silk lining if necessary, and a "Viyella" dressing jacket is a splendid institution, because, as the advertisements truly say, it does not shrink. I dislike long sleeves. They should be cut off to the elbow, and if they are short they can have as many frills and furbelows upon them as we like to possess, because they never get in the way.

It is a great mistake to confuse the bed jacket with the dressing jacket. To attempt to sit up in bed in a garment which is not wide enough in the back which has angel sleeves with points that dip into every tea-cup, or a badly-cut collar which sits in a kind of roll round one's neck, is to add tortures to the unpleasant necessity of stopping in bed. An inverted pleat down the middle of a bed jacket gives the necessary spring and enables one to move about freely. Soft Pyrenean or lambswool is warm and comfortable, and a washing silk collar, edged with round-meshed Valenciennes, is a very nice form of trimming. Another subject which is interesting is that of bedroom slippers. It costs so little more to have things pretty and dainty. A pair of quilted satin slippers or smart little "mules" should match the dressing gown, and some people always have a pair of very thin night socks of the same color to wear if they are breakfasting in their room.

SMALL TALK

"If you had to make a journey from Penzance to Pekin, would you rather have a man

to look up your trains, or a woman? And which would you choose to look after your luggage?" This is not a riddle, but a test question which was put lately in a controversy on the relative capacities of the male and female brain. I am going to resist the temptation of discussing that vexed question. What interests me is not so much whether women have as much brains as men, but whether they are trustworthy in the everyday practical business. It is a serious thing that, as a rule, the assumption that women are not as trustworthy is made by women themselves. The majority of women still seem to think that any man can do anything better than any woman. If anything mean or discreditable or foolish is done anonymously, it is always a woman who says: "Of course it is a woman!" No man would do such a thing. This distrust of her own sex is the strongest survival of a period when the womanly ideal was a gentle and pretty incompetency, when a capability and honor and chivalry and frankness were supposed to be purely masculine virtues. The thing to remember is that men as a sex are much more familiar with the mechanism of some departments of life than women. But in departments where men and women are equally inexperienced, one would, if one were wise, rely on the cleverest, without any reference to sex.

An authority in a lively contemporary informs us that the New Woman has gone out of fashion; that the athletic girl will very shortly be a thing of the past, that the widely educated, broad-minded girl will cease to exist. In place of these and every other twentieth-century type, women are to become, apparently, en masse, clinging-fragile beings, with a tendency towards mental vacuity—the writer, I think, puts it, "rather foolish than otherwise." Of course he was inspired by the spectacle of the hobble skirt, but—aren't some men, especially, journalists, in the silly season, funny?

Lord Kitchener is certainly a "sulphite"—that is, according to Mr. Gelett Burgess's definition, one who surprises us, who doesn't say the expected thing, who may in quite sulphuric manifestations be dangerous, but is never uninteresting. Of all people, one would not, somehow, have expected the great General to deplore the fact that there were not more architects, yet this was the most important feature of Lord Kitchener's speech at the International Town-Planning Conference. "If there is one subject more than another in which woman's talent is required, it is domestic architecture. Thousands of mistakes have been made for want of her household knowledge," were the momentous words. It is indeed a matter for surprise that so few women become architects, considering that there are no obstacles in the way of their qualifying for the profession. The fact that while parents are perfectly willing to pay a premium of £100 to £300 for a son's articles to an architect, they would hesitate to expend the same for a daughter, may have something to do with the dearth deplored by Lord Kitchener.

A girl had put on a new autumn frock, of a fashion unknown till then in her wardrobe, and came running in for family criticism and comments. "This is none of it!" she cried, quoting the old nursery rhyme, with pious face, obviously suffering under that uncomfortable sensation which most of us feel in a new garment, as if we had changed our identity with our dress, and a stranger stared at us from the familiar glass. Few of us can rise above our clothes. We imagine ourselves what they make us, or we would not be so particular to choose them of the kind that best fits the personality in which we wish to appear to the world. Those who profess to disregard clothes most, in reality give most thought to them. We cannot conceive of a nun straying, through inadvertence, into the dress of a Columbine. The other way about is much more probable. It would give prim and proper Aunt Prunella a greater shock to walk in church in a short skirt showing her ankles than it would her niece Phyllis to receive a proposal with her hat on one side. Yet the former is always blaming the latter for her inordinate love of dress. To appear consistently superior to the seductions of pretty frocks and hats is rather an art, as a pink rosebud put in by mistake by a careless milliner may wreck one's reputation for ever.

"Is Miss Wheaton at home?" asked one of the neighbors of the spinster, as he called at her door to get her signature to a petition.

"She is that," responded Celia Leahy, three weeks over from Ireland, and a most willing handmaiden. "Will yez step in, sorr?"

"I should like to see her on a matter of business for a few moments if she is not engaged," said the neighbor.

Celia flung wide the door and waved him in.

"If she has wan, he's neglectin' her shameful," she said, in a hoarse, confidential whisper, "for 'tis three weeks tomorrer since I came here, and he's not put his foot over the threshold in all that time! Sure, 'tis your chanst." — *Youths' Companion.*



THE NEWEST COATS

Fun Text of Rep Waterworks System

November 1st, 1910.
To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria.
Gentlemen:—

I have made examination of the reservoirs of the Esquimalt Water Works and of the amount of water being used, and beg to report as follows:

1. The amount of water in the reservoirs of the Esquimalt Water Works Company? I estimate that there is at present stored in Cabin Pond, Jack Lake and Lakes No. 1, 2 and 3, 794,000 gallons of water.

2. The total amount of water that is being used by the B. C. Electric Railway company? I have examined the methods of measuring the water used and the records kept and believe that there has been 5,721,000,000 of gallons used.

3. The number of gallons used by them per day? At the present time there are 151.2 millions used.

4. Also as to Elk Lake as compared with the water in the Esquimalt Water Works? Elk Lake was 75 inches below high water mark. On October 31st, 1910, it was 61.2 inches below high water mark. On the same date in 1908 it was 63 inches below high water mark, and in 1907 it was 57 inches below high water mark. In March, 1907, 24,000,000 gallons of water went to waste from Elk Lake over the overflow. The water in 1908 was at its highest in March, being 8 inches below high water mark. In 1909 it was at its highest in February, being 22 inches below high water mark. In 1910 the highest water was in April when it was 4 inches below high water mark. The lake covers approximately 600 acres and the average depth is approximately fifty feet.

Yours respectfully,
ANGUS SMITH,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 20, 1910.
To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Special Water Committee.

Gentlemen:—
Your committee appointed to report upon the probable cost of acquiring the undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, beg to state that it has interviewed the directors and officials connected with the Esquimalt Water Works Company and that the following information was obtained:

Since the report of Mr. Adams made in 1905 the Esquimalt Water Works Co. has made the following additions to its undertaking:

1. 4,761.37 acres of land at Goldstream, etc.
2. Jack Lake reservoir.
3. Pipe line to Lake reservoir.
4. Cross Ditch.
5. Mountain Lake Ditch.
6. Japan Gulch reservoir.
7. Goldstream main pipe line to Victoria.

The directors of the Esquimalt Water Works stated that they would be prepared to accept of an offer of \$1,800,000 for the undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company including supplies on hand and the new main from Goldstream, completed and in working order to Arm street, Victoria, West.

Further the directors stated that subject to the consent of their shareholders, if the city decided to acquire the property of the company by expropriation under the act of 1909, the company would be willing to agree to arbitration in accordance with the said act and to accept the award of the arbitrators as final and without appeal.

Accordingly the information obtained by your committee in the undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works will include the following:

(a) 13,676.30 acres at Goldstream.
(b) 1,281.91 acres at Thetis Lake.
(c) A lot on Victoria arm.

Making a total of 43,557.30 acres, the acreage at Goldstream practically including the whole of the water shed.

(d) Five storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 8,828,000,000 gallons, for summer use.

A balancing reservoir at Cabin pond with a capacity of 19,000,000.

Pipe line to Lake reservoir, B. C. Electric Company's power house.

Japan Gulch balancing reservoir below the power house with a capacity of 25,000,000, of which about 20,000,000 is available for water supply.

A main from the Japan Gulch reservoir to Arm street, Victoria, West.

The pipe for the main to Victoria West consists of Siemens-Martin mild steel main, average diameter 30-1/2 in., thickness of shell for entire length 5-16 in. for the straight pipes and 4-8 for the curved and special pipes.

This main has a capacity of 16,000,000 gallons per day with a fall of 22 feet or 1 mile level for 220 feet at a distance of 10-1/2 miles from the Japan Gulch reservoir.

The storage capacity at Goldstream can be increased to 22-1/2 million per day at a cost of \$200,000.

At the present time there are 843 services connected with the Esquimalt Water Works system as compared with the 483 in 1900.

gallons in Victoria West before the end of this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) J. J. SHALLCROSS,
C. F. TODD,
A. M. BANNERMAN.

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The following reports have been considered by the committee, and these reports are based thereon:

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Report by Arthur L. Adams, May 18th, 1905.

Supplementary report by Arthur L. Adams, December 23rd, 1907.

Report by Albert E. Ashcroft, April 7th, 1908.

Report by J. Raymur and C. H. Topp, May 8th, 1907.

Report by F. A. Devereux, November 17th, 1907.

Report by G. H. Bryson, December 19th, 1907.

Report by J. B. Holdcroft, November 2nd, 1908.

Reports, F. A. Devereux, various dates.

Report by a sub-committee—Messrs. Adams, Ashcroft, and Bannerman—on the price asked for the Esquimalt Water Works.

Sundry short reports.

Present Water Situation.

Consumption of water—
Average per day, 1,512,000 gallons.
Consumption, 1908, 5,721,000,000 gallons.
Increase, 1909, 13 per cent.
Estimated average maximum daily consumption from Elk Lake (Adams) 8,760,000 gallons per day (Adams).
Consumption in 1909, 5,721,000,000 gallons.
Increase, 1909, 200,000,000 gallons.
New services, January, 1910, 487.

It is quite evident from the above figures that with a daily consumption of 1,512,000 gallons, the water supply is daily possibly according to Mr. Adams, taking a series of years, and continuing to increase at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum, the time has come when the water situation must be faced, and when the determination to secure additional supplies without delay is imperative.

Last winter there was an exceptionally heavy rainfall which has enabled the lake to supply the demands of this summer, but exceptional rainfalls cannot be anticipated every year.

The following possible sources of an increased supply have been suggested:

1. Increasing the water shed of Elk Lake.
2. Millstream.
3. Sooke Lake.

1. Increasing the water shed of Elk Lake. The entire undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company under the provisions of the act of 1909, has made the following additions to its undertaking:

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The storage capacity at Goldstream can be increased to 22-1/2 million per day at a cost of \$200,000.

At the present time there are 843 services connected with the Esquimalt Water Works system as compared with the 483 in 1900.

The revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1910, amounted to \$31,206.83. Provincial taxes and operating expenses \$10,451.78, leaving a net revenue of \$40,758.05, but hereafter the net revenue will be reduced by the saving of some expense items such as the present cost of pumping at Thetis Lake.

In addition to the other supplies mentioned above, the main to the Victoria West, there will be a stock consisting of about 5,000 ft. of 8 in. main and accessories and about 52,000 ft. of pipes of various sizes for distribution services.

Your committee is informed that when the Victoria West system is connected with the new main the supply of water in the distribution pipes will be doubled and ample for all purposes. It is expected that the new main will be ready to deliver 16,000,000

gallons in Victoria West before the end of this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
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Report by T. A. Bulkley, October 15th, 1910.

Report by Arthur L. Adams, May 18th, 1905.

Supplementary report by Arthur L. Adams, December 23rd, 1907.

Report by Albert E. Ashcroft, April 7th, 1908.

Report by J. Raymur and C. H. Topp, May 8th, 1907.

Report by F. A. Devereux, November 17th, 1907.

Report by G. H. Bryson, December 19th, 1907.

Report by J. B. Holdcroft, November 2nd, 1908.

Reports, F. A. Devereux, various dates.

Report by a sub-committee—Messrs. Adams, Ashcroft, and Bannerman—on the price asked for the Esquimalt Water Works.

Sundry short reports.

Present Water Situation.

Consumption of water—
Average per day, 1,512,000 gallons.
Consumption, 1908, 5,721,000,000 gallons.
Increase, 1909, 13 per cent.
Estimated average maximum daily consumption from Elk Lake (Adams) 8,760,000 gallons per day (Adams).
Consumption in 1909, 5,721,000,000 gallons.
Increase, 1909, 200,000,000 gallons.
New services, January, 1910, 487.

It is quite evident from the above figures that with a daily consumption of 1,512,000 gallons, the water supply is daily possibly according to Mr. Adams, taking a series of years, and continuing to increase at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum, the time has come when the water situation must be faced, and when the determination to secure additional supplies without delay is imperative.

Last winter there was an exceptionally heavy rainfall which has enabled the lake to supply the demands of this summer, but exceptional rainfalls cannot be anticipated every year.

The following possible sources of an increased supply have been suggested:

1. Increasing the water shed of Elk Lake.
2. Millstream.
3. Sooke Lake.

1. Increasing the water shed of Elk Lake. The entire undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company under the provisions of the act of 1909, has made the following additions to its undertaking:

Since the report of Mr. Adams made in 1905 the Esquimalt Water Works Co. has made the following additions to its undertaking:

1. 4,761.37 acres of land at Goldstream, etc.
2. Jack Lake reservoir.
3. Pipe line to Lake reservoir.
4. Cross Ditch.
5. Mountain Lake Ditch.
6. Japan Gulch reservoir.
7. Goldstream main pipe line to Victoria.

The directors of the Esquimalt Water Works stated that they would be prepared to accept of an offer of \$1,800,000 for the undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company including supplies on hand and the new main from Goldstream, completed and in working order to Arm street, Victoria, West.

Further the directors stated that subject to the consent of their shareholders, if the city decided to acquire the property of the company by expropriation under the act of 1909, the company would be willing to agree to arbitration in accordance with the said act and to accept the award of the arbitrators as final and without appeal.

Accordingly the information obtained by your committee in the undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works will include the following:

(a) 13,676.30 acres at Goldstream.
(b) 1,281.91 acres at Thetis Lake.
(c) A lot on Victoria arm.

Making a total of 43,557.30 acres, the acreage at Goldstream practically including the whole of the water shed.

(d) Five storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 8,828,000,000 gallons, for summer use.

A balancing reservoir at Cabin pond with a capacity of 19,000,000.

Pipe line to Lake reservoir, B. C. Electric Company's power house.

Japan Gulch balancing reservoir below the power house with a capacity of 25,000,000, of which about 20,000,000 is available for water supply.

A main from the Japan Gulch reservoir to Arm street, Victoria, West.

The pipe for the main to Victoria West consists of Siemens-Martin mild steel main, average diameter 30-1/2 in., thickness of shell for entire length 5-16 in. for the straight pipes and 4-8 for the curved and special pipes.

This main has a capacity of 16,000,000 gallons per day with a fall of 22 feet or 1 mile level for 220 feet at a distance of 10-1/2 miles from the Japan Gulch reservoir.

The storage capacity at Goldstream can be increased to 22-1/2 million per day at a cost of \$200,000.

At the present time there are 843 services connected with the Esquimalt Water Works system as compared with the 483 in 1900.

The revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1910, amounted to \$31,206.83. Provincial taxes and operating expenses \$10,451.78, leaving a net revenue of \$40,758.05, but hereafter the net revenue will be reduced by the saving of some expense items such as the present cost of pumping at Thetis Lake.

In addition to the other supplies mentioned above, the main to the Victoria West, there will be a stock consisting of about 5,000 ft. of 8 in. main and accessories and about 52,000 ft. of pipes of various sizes for distribution services.

Your committee is informed that when the Victoria West system is connected with the new main the supply of water in the distribution pipes will be doubled and ample for all purposes. It is expected that the new main will be ready to deliver 16,000,000

gallons in Victoria West before the end of this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) J. J. SHALLCROSS,
C. F. TODD,
A. M. BANNERMAN.

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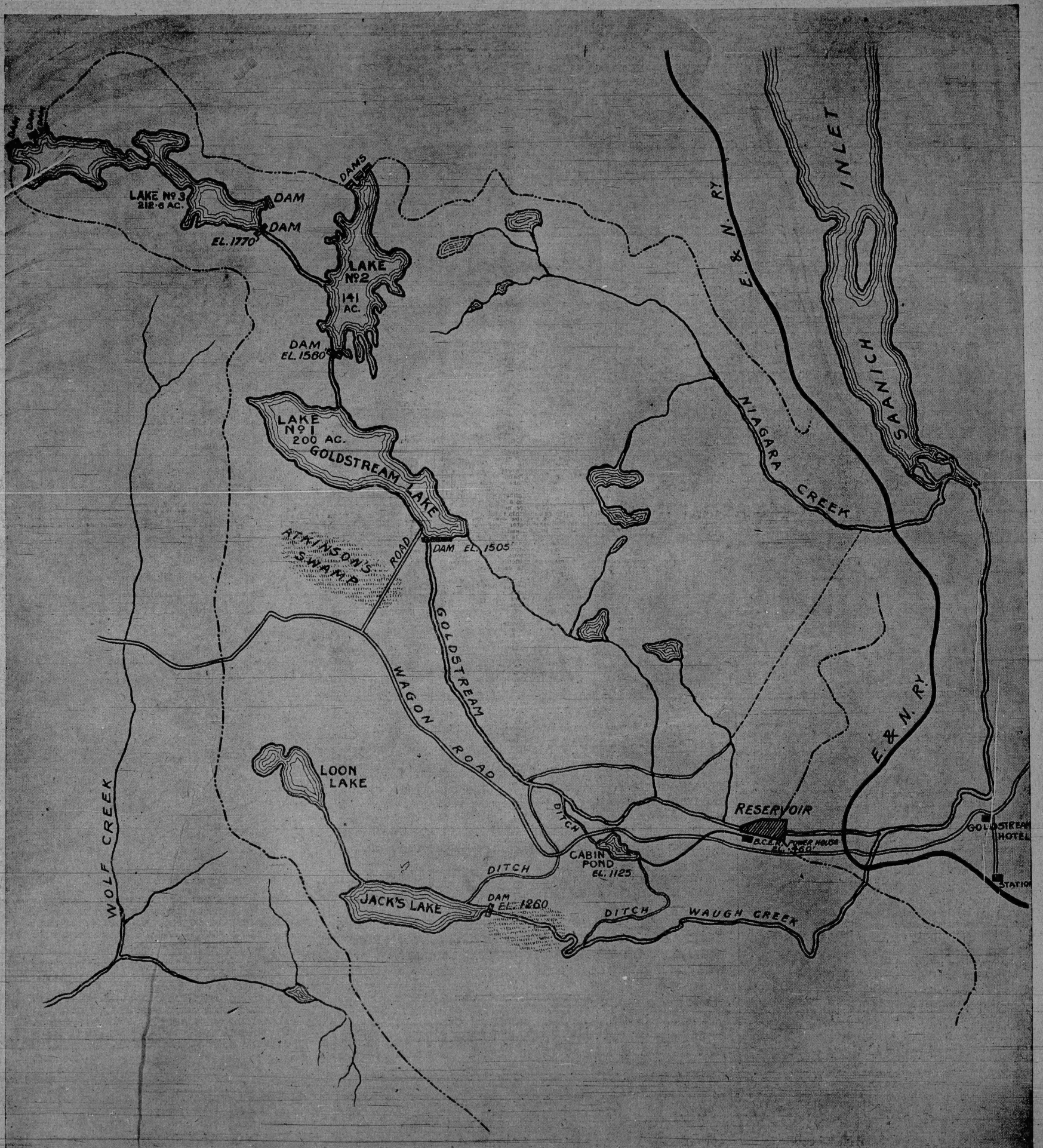
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Outline Map of Goldstream Waterworks System



HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources—Here and
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.—2nd Friday
Barbers, 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bricklayers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters and Joiners, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Clerks, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Cooks and Waiters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Electrical Workers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Garment Workers, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Laborers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Laundry Workers, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Lumber Workers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Longshoremen, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Letter Carriers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Machinists, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Marine Engineers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Musicians, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Painters, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Printing Pressmen, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Sheet Metal Workers, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Sloan Filers, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonemasons, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Street Railway Employees, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Telemen, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
T. & L. Council, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Walters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Warehousemen, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Wharfmen, 1st and 3rd Tuesday

The Victoria Plasterers' Union has been organized and a charter applied for to the "Operative Plasterers' International Association of Canada and the United States."

During September industrial accidents occurred to 272 individual work people in Canada. Of this number 93 were fatal and 181 serious injuries.

The bookbinders are voting on amendments to the international constitution. One of these is a proposal to increase the death benefit from \$50 to \$75.

The International Union of Hotel Restaurant and Bar Workers with headquarters at Berlin, Germany, invite the American body to become affiliated to it.

Printing pressmen and assistants ask that friends remember that the Schmidt Lithographing Company, of San Francisco, is operating under a non-union system.

The machinists have donated \$500 to the grocery store in the Los Angeles

Labor Temple, and large sums are contributed weekly to the strikers north and south.

The stereotypers and electrotypers promise to make their San Francisco convention in 1911 the best ever, and there is no doubt that the promise will be kept.

An international officer of the cigar makers has been arrested in Tampa, Florida, where every effort is being made to break up the union. The local craftsmen are striking an abatement for the benefit of their fellows, and contributions for this worthy cause will be welcome. Another way to help is to insist upon the famous blue label.

From present appearances the strike of the custom tailors in New York, which began on October 12th, is drawing to a close with success for the tailors. Over 600 employers have come to terms of agreement, and daily other tailoring firms are signing contracts with the union. Of the 13,000 workers who opened the strike all but about 1,600 have returned to work. It is stated that from now on the fight will be centered on the big shops, and it is believed that they can be won by persistent effort.

A movement was started by the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters at the St. Paul convention looking to the establishment of a home for sick or disabled members of the different crafts of the association similar to the "Union Printer's Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., and that of the Printing Pressmen and assistants' union located in Tennessee. A special committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of such a project, and at the Boston convention two years hence it is probable that definite steps will be taken for the establishment of such an institution.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened last week at St. Louis, President Samuel Gompers presiding. Five hundred delegates, representing every organized trade in every state in America as well as the provinces of Canada, were present. The attendance is the largest in the history of the federation. It is believed the business cannot be completed in less than two weeks. The reports of the officers show that the federation has made enormous progress during the past year. It is estimated that the membership has increased 400,000 during the year.

In order to convey fraternal greetings of organized labor in Britain to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Brace, M. P. (South Wales Miners) and Alderman B. Turner (Yorkshire weavers) are now at St. Louis. Mr. Britain is generally well represented at these annual gatherings and this year's delegation will be up to the standard. Mr. Brace, M. P., has long been a force in the labor world of

the principality, while "Ben" Turner is one of the leading lights in unionism, for the pleasing personality and genuine honesty of the Yorkshire man, combined with all the characteristics of a successful leader, always insure him a welcome.

The Illinois Federation of Labor adopted resolutions looking to a referendum of workers in Illinois and other states upon forming a new political party to be composed exclusively of working-classes, including farmers.

Conditions of the workers in respect to the enforcement of the laws of those employed in workshops, mines and tunnels have shown much improvement during the past few years.

The Garment Workers' Union will wage war against prison convict competition by special and renewed efforts to obtain further legislation in various states to eliminate the prison labor contract system.

The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature, is invalid excepting for "manual" labor, according to a decision handed down by Justice Metcalfe of Winnipeg the other day.

One of the biggest events in Western Labor circles during the last few months was the San Francisco laundry workers securing a contract for an eight-hour day for three years. The gain will affect 1,600 members, mostly girls.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has written a letter to the Merchants and Manufacturers Association asking it to join in pushing through a bill now before the legislature for working men's compensation. Because of the refusal of the Milwaukee Masters' Association to make a written contract individual agreements were being made by the Carpenters' District Council. No strike will be declared against the association, as it has conceded all demands of the council, and is paying the wage scale adopted. Pensions for all or none was urged by the Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins in his sermon at the Central Congregational church, Boston. He declared that the tollers were as fully deserving of pensions as teachers, firemen, policemen and other public servants, so-called.

The Ontario government has recently abolished the system of prison labor contracts in that province. In future the majority of the prisoners in the penal institutions of Ontario will be employed upon farms and the making of roads in the newly opened up districts. There will, however, be a percentage of the prisoners whose health or other circumstances will prevent them from joining in this open air work. These men will manufacture hospital supplies—beds, blankets, etc. for which they will be offered the hospital receiving financial aid from the

provincial government, and provided the prices and quality of the goods are found to compare favorably with those of similar articles offered in the open market, the hospitals will be expected to purchase the prison made products.

The strike of the Paris electrical workers has been declared off.

There are six colored members of Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York City.

The first annual convention of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor is scheduled for January in Victoria.

Nearly 1,000 teachers of Buffalo have applied for membership in the Trades and Labor Council of that city.

Actors' Union, No. 4, of Chicago, is developing plans to organize the colored performers of that city, about 500 in number.

Eighty-seven new unions affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association have been organized in the last fiscal year.

The twelve different unions that cover one class or another of transport workers in England are discussing the question of amalgamation of forces.

At the biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Des Moines, Iowa, it was strongly recommended that there should be a consolidation of the many labor unions throughout the country, thus giving them more power.

An effort is to be made by Massachusetts employers of the "open shop" persuasion to have declared unconstitutional the law recently passed in that state compelling employers, when advertising for workmen, to state so if there is a strike at their works.

Germany has an invalid and old age pension law which was first introduced in 1889, and improved in 1899. All wage earners with annual earnings of less than \$400 a year are required to be insured and the imperial council extends this insurance to paid employees and persons in household industries.

In his recent report upon the conditions surrounding the employment and work of women telephone operators in Texas, State Commissioner of Labor Myers says their duties are arduous and their salaries exceedingly small, the average in the state being \$22.50 per month.

The barbers of Oakland have secured the co-operation of the San Francisco barbers to endeavor to have the next session of the Legislature pass a law requiring shops to close on Sunday. An examining board to protect craft interests will also be advocated.

Since the negotiations relative to the reinstatement of strikers on the Grand

Trunk were re-opened last week a number of the 100 men who still remained out were taken back to work, and it is quite possible that the present week will see the final settlement of the question of reinstatement.

Bricklayers in Chicago receive an hour, 42 1-2 cents; in New York, 70 cents; in San Francisco, 57 1-2 cents. Plumbers in the same cities, respectively, get 65, 62 1-2 and 75 cents. Carpenters in the same order get 56 1-4, 62 1-2 and 68 5-8 cents; laborers and hedges in Chicago, 35 cents; in New York, 35 cents; in San Francisco, from 37 1-2 to 50 cents.

President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union paid San Francisco a flying visit on Thursday, October 20th. He conferred with the executive officers. Mr. Lynch spent a short time in Los Angeles before coming to the metropolis, and left for home by way of the Southern States.

Boston Coal Teamsters and Handlars' Union, No. 8, has on its membership every man in its line of business in that city. Recently the members received substantial increases in wages and a nine hour day. The agreement signed includes Columbus day in the list of holidays, the first agreement to include this day as a holiday.

All drivers of New York express wagons returned to work recently wearing the emblem of the union. It will require ten days, it was believed, to clear up the congestion that has accumulated around the depots since the express drivers went out.

There is a prospect that the unique position of labor in the British Parliament, near the balance of power, will be likely to produce legislation to meet the wishes of the Trades Unionists whose political aspirations have been checked by the recent injunctions. The speeches of cabinet ministers generally denote the drift of pending legislation.

Payment of members is a reasonable probability. Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Redcar, Mr. Herbert Samuel, postmaster-general, said that in his opinion trade unions existed, not merely to bargain with employers, but for a wider and higher purpose—to secure the general uplifting of the working classes of the country. He would be glad if means could be devised, without doing violence to the conscientious convictions of individuals, to enable the trade unions to play the part their members wished them to play in the political life of the nation.

A correspondent draws attention to the legal subtleties which abound in British Compensation Acts, and the irreconcilable decisions and awards given by different authorities, but there is, nevertheless, he says, an amount of excellent benefit thereby conferred on the workers the like of which is unequalled by any other statute affecting the industrial population. How extensive this

monetary aid is can be gauged from the return showing the working of the Acts for the year 1909. It dealt only with mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, constructional work and shipping. The actual number of persons employed in these occupations is not given, but the returns refer to employers engaging an average of 500,000 of employees. The total number of cases were 335,953, of which 3,341 were fatal. The average payment made in fatal cases was \$154, and in non-fatal instances it amounts to \$5. Only 3,087 cases went into court, and of these the worker won \$227, or 79 per cent.

The Congregational Church Brotherhood of America has adopted a declaration in favor of labor's demands which exceeds, in outspoken support, anything yet given by a religious body to the cause of the working class. Among the immediate demands which the churchmen pledge themselves to work for are the following: "For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality." "For the abolition of child-labor." "For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community." "For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'" "For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practical point." "For a release from employment one day in seven." "For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford." "For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury."

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Itching Stops, Sores Vanish, Costs But a Few Cents.

The Robinson Thermal or Turkish Bath has a remarkable effect on eczema and all skin troubles. A tremendous amount of poison is extracted from the system through the pores, whenever a Robinson Thermal Bath is taken. Cases have been known where eczema or a bad case of pimples and boils have been almost entirely cured after a twenty minute bath, taken at home. The terrible itching and burning stops, the blotches heal, and the disease disappears.

Remarkable results occur in nearly every case of rheumatism, lumbago, throat and lung trouble, nervous prostration, insomnia, and constipation. Robinson Thermal Baths can now be taken at home at a cost of but a few cents each, and with almost no trouble at all.

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinets are a remarkable invention. They are now on exhibition and for sale in Victoria, at Cyrus H. Bowers. You cannot go and see these Robinson cabinets, send your name and address to the Robinson Manufacturing Company, Suite 11, Showplace Building, Toledo, Ohio, for full illustrated information, free.

The disappearance of a \$100 bank-note in the custody of the police has occasioned considerable excitement in the neighborly city. An elaborate investigation failing to disclose who took the money, the city has been obliged to "make it good."

Careless hunters are putting the fear of death into the hearts of Hoosier residents.



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If you prefer a LINEN MESH or AERTEX CELLULAR, we have it also. Remember, it is a great deal better to prevent a cold than to doctor one.

Also a new supply of fine ENGLISH, SCOTCH and GERMAN Hosiery, just arrived, in all the latest shades and mixtures, as well as plain.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE MAN

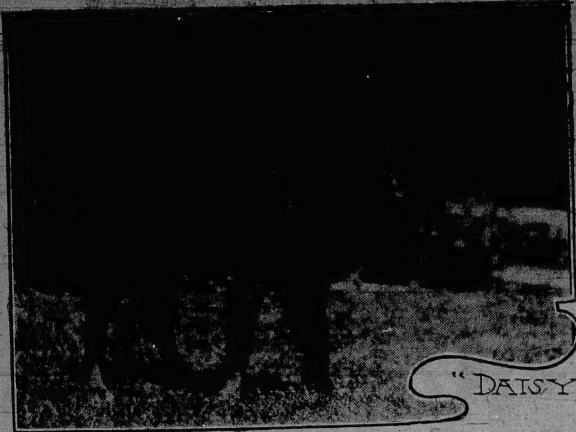


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OUR CLOTHES WILL PLEASE YOU BECAUSE THEY FIT. OUR CLOTHES ARE NOT SLUNG TOGETHER BUT ARE HAND SISOURED AND HAND TAILORED. WE SATISFY OUR CUSTOMERS AND LOOK TO MAKE MORE THAN ONE SUIT FOR THEM. WE REMEMBER YOU ARE HEALTHY AND HAVE MANY SUITS TO BUY.

—SAMBO.

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"Daisy"

Every fall, beginning in September on the breeding grounds in the Arctic Circle south-east of Cape Barrow, the big, noisy, irregularly flying black brant begin to come southward. Every current and tide rip in the Behring Straits, every drifted mass of ell grass along the shores of Behring Sea, every tidal river, with its grass laden alluvial flats attracts these greedily-feeding birds; so it is often December before they reach the many harbors that split and intersect the mighty Island of Vancouver. At first the birds swim in great flocks in the open Straits of Juan de Fuca. Soon mid-winter storms drive them to shelter, and I have seen them banded in a shore lagoon as closely as urchin-driven domestic geese. The Indians along this coast, the squat Salish, invent many a way of approaching the flocks. The most used plan is to cover the log canoe with several willow arches. Cedar boughs are thickly laid over these. The frame protrudes far enough over the side so that the crouching occupant can paddle unseen. One of these green mounds approaching on the tide fails to attract attention until within about two hundred yards. Then one of the old ganders puts his head up and calls "Carr-r-up!". Few of the feeding birds pay much attention; they are tipping up and snatching the succulent ell grass. Another bird gives the call, louder, more insistent. Now all stop feeding and sit with long necks erect, swimming slightly away from the drifting green mass. The Indian by this time has got to the hundred yard line. The wind is with him, so the birds must jump right at him. Poor, foolish things they are at first. This gang-of-brant I am thinking of flew right over the Indian. He was armed with one of those cursed automatics, and he fired as fast as modern mechanical parts would let him. A perfect stream of heavy shot poured into that devoted band. Luckily they were close to him, so that the shot could not scatter much, and all his hits were swift, merciful kills.

The flocks learn wisdom at this high price. Until Christmas they are fairly easy to approach. For instance, I killed one of the flock you see pictured, dropped my gun, seized my camera and then pictured them ere they passed out of gun and camera range.

Very rarely among these flocks does one find the brant common to Europe and more common to the Atlantic side of the continent. These are all black brant of which I write, not the white-bellied brant.

To do this decoying really right, you must make some preparation. The party of Victoria men I have in mind do it the way it should be done. In the first place, they make a raft of four fir logs with cross fasteners. Into these are set and lashed firmly two casks. Just a few cedar branches are thrown over the raft. About two dozen big cedar decoys well strung out—as if feeding on the tide—make a good show. The hide is then firmly anchored at both ends. The flat-bottomed ducking boat used is filled with water after the two gunners get on the raft and is slid in between the back logs—siding that suspicious black-looking space a boat always leaves. Now, when the men step into the barrels and squat down with only the head peeping over the rim, the hide has a very innocent appearance. There is more brush on the side pictured than some I have seen built. The less the better. If the tide is running out the brant are feeding all along the bay, flying back occasionally to sit down and drift from a new spot. If the tide is running in they just reverse the positions taken. If the tide is far out the birds mass on the flats and are harder to decoy.

The first shooting I did from one of these hides gave me an admiration for the firm footing the bottom of the cask afforded—until the sea got up and half-filled my floating shooting place. You must wear hip boots in this game. It was an hour before daylight when we approached the hide. No sooner had we stepped on it than we knew last night's sea had half-filled the casks, so bail them we must or chill through standing in the water. A half a cask a cup at a time makes time pass rapidly. I heard my friend say time and again that his cask must be leaking, as he had cup-filled out half the inlet already. Finally I got my cup to grate along the bottom and just at the moment my back was thoroughly broken, I had mine dry. It was coming daylight now and the moan of the surf on the spit told of wind. We set the decoys to the tide, snatched a hasty breakfast on the edge of our casks, lighted our pipes and dived below. All down the tide rip we could hear "Carr-r-up-Carr-r-up!". The noisy birds were feeding and lifting up and flying a few feet. In the shadows two darker

shadows passed over. By the stiff, hard flight we knew them for cormorants, although they outlined brant remarkably well. In a moment I saw my friend's gun send a line of fire up into the dark, another bright streak followed. One heavy splash told that he had missed the first time and hit the second. We both leaped like two adult jack-in-the-boxes out of our wooden shells and tugged and tipped until we had the boat emptied, then away we went after his dead bird. Not so dead as it seemed, as it had been dropped from well to one side and high. Strange that this bird that all its life just missed the edible dainties of the bottoms by not being able to dive, can so suddenly discover its lost art when wounded. All the wild fowl possesses this diving power, but many seem unable to use it till sorely wounded. Never once have we seen an uninjured brant dive further than the tip-up position, yet here was one emulating a bluebill. He finally killed it by a quick shot, sitting with gun at shoulder, swinging it in a half circle, firing at the first sight of a black head. These three shots had disturbed the feeding birds, and now they were wheeling like a flock of pigeons; they are most erratic flyers. No sooner was the boat sunk and we both in concealment than the birds began to fly up the bay. It was pretty sport for a while. The regular "tack, tack" of the double-barrels, none of that awful "rip-rip-rip-rip" of the pump and automatic. The birds flew right over the decoys, and once we had six dead on the water. It was close, hard shooting, merciful work. Nearly every bird was killed outright—and we did not have to be good shots to do this, as a brant winging over the decoys is a very big mark. They were close enough to use No. 3 shot on the outsiders, and we killed some with five and later, when shells ran low, with sixes. Our wishes were gratified long before the flight ceased. We had two dozen and two for our morning's sport, and Lo! both casks were half full from the rolling sea that had risen before we noticed. There was no danger, but it was mighty cold on the rubber-clad feet. Two men, two dozen decoys and the bunch of dead brant so completely filled the ducking boat that we had to go very carefully into the sea—and as this sort of craft is hard to bail, it is well to be careful.

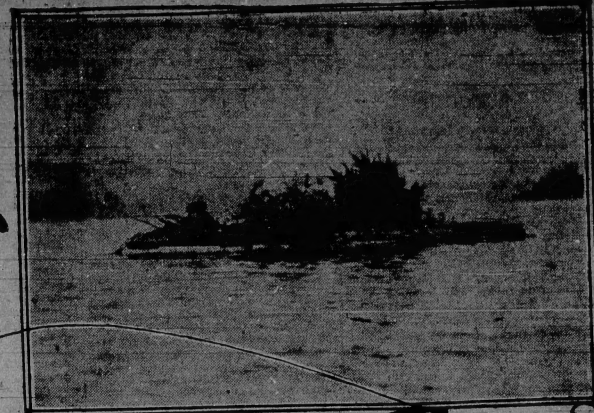
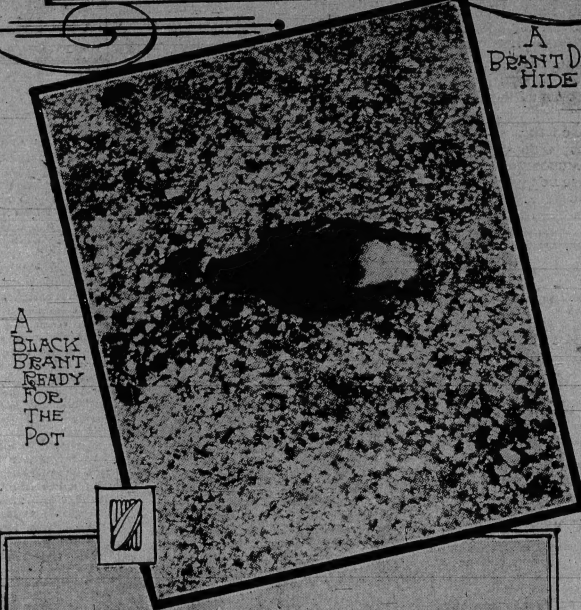
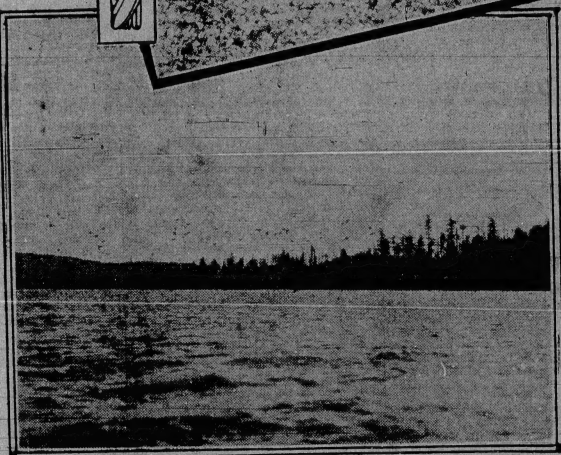
I have hunted these birds from the shore, just a bit of wreck for a blind and a few decoys half floating, half squatting on the tide-drying sands—and had good sport. Again,

Decoying the Black Brant

by
Bonnycastle Dale

PICTURES BY THE AVTHOR

after they have become educated, they fought shy of every contrivance; then the fly-over on the spits was the only way to get a bird. And one is enough for any man for a good table bird for a small family. We never—now—wish to kill a number. Natural history work teaches mercy so constantly that we reduce our bag yearly. I have seen places where, early in the season, a man could easily average a hundred brant a week. Some market hunters do as well as this. If the majority of the Indians did not shoot before the birds are in range, they, too, would score well. I have often seen one fire at a brant when the bird was full two hundred yards off. What a gabbling these poor birds set up when an eagle sweeps over! To see one of these great birds of prey calmly circling—then suddenly falling with a noise like a rushing flame right into the midst of a screaming, darting mass of brant, then bearing the victim off in slow-burdened flight to the shore, is to live through one of the wild pictures shown by Nature in this climate-blessed spot.

A
BRANT DECOY
HIDEA
BLACK
BRANT
READY
FOR
THE
POT

FLIGHT OF THE BRANT

THE CHEAPER CUT OF MEAT

The widespread agitation in regard to prices of food, and especially of meat, which has existed during the last few months, should lead to reforms in many directions. There are so many sides to the matter of food economy that it is small wonder if some important points are lost sight of in the rush of everyday living. For instance, the market price is not the final price of the food. The amount of waste that is paid for before meat is delivered to the cook increases its cost and there is an appalling waste in the trimmings and bones of the more expensive cuts of meat. This is not alone a question of loss of weight, but of nutriment, too. There is a choice in so simple a matter as buying stew meats, although one does not expect waste in cheaper cuts. A bit to fat does not harm, but pieces of meat containing much white skin are largely waste, and this means something, even at 8 cents a pound.

The question of how much is thrown away in the kitchen also regulates the final cost. If food is attractively cooked, it will be eaten without waste. The size of the portions or the frequency with which certain foods are served are also factors in the final cost. As a rule, people eat more than they need. An expensive nutritive food can be furnished in proper amount for a moderate sum, provided the palate is satisfied with a good soup for instance, which is nicely flavored and made from the bones and scraps. The soup has no nutritive value, but satisfies the appetite in a degree and prevents over-eating.

Aside from these questions is the one of actual first cost of various cuts of meat. Pound for pound, the cheaper cuts contain more nutriment than the dearer ones. By skilful cooking they can be made as acceptable to the palate. Generally speaking, we like the taste of meat that is browned by roasting or frying

better than boiled or stewed meat. It is possible to prepare the cheaper cuts with this browned taste.

A roast quite good enough for any table can be prepared from what is known as the "plate piece." It is a strip cut from the end of the ribs and contains their cartilaginous ends with a small amount of fat. This piece may be boiled until almost done and then put into a pan for roasting. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and pour some of the liquid used in boiling into the pan. Baste carefully and brown nicely. Pare some white potatoes and put into the pan with the meat. They will brown nicely. If any of the meat is left, it can be cut in thin slices when cold and served with horse radish or other sauce.

Another cheap cut is the flank steak. The steak has absolutely no waste, and in cold weather can be kept a week without harm. The thick end can be baked. Working from the cut end of the thick portion split the steak in such a way as to make a pocket, keeping the end and sides uncut. Fill this pocket with a good dressing. Put into a pan, season with salt, pepper, dredge with flour and drop a bit of beef drippings here and there. Baste frequently and brown nicely. Any part of this that is left can be cut in neat pieces and used as a stew with a rice brown gravy and a few carrots, an onion and the flavoring used for stews. A few pieces cut from the thin end of the steak can be put in without browning or after being browned. If preferred, the thin end can be cut into strips as wide as the steak is thick. Put into the frying pan. When almost done take from the pan, season with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and return to the pan in which the drippings have been heated. Finish cooking. Make a nice brown gravy to serve with this.

Another way of serving this same cut is as a stew. Brown the slices as before, and when almost done roll each slice around mixed vegetables which have been cut into strips and partly cooked in salted water. Carrots, celery and onions are a good combination.

The cuts referred to are tender, but even so, they should have slow cooking. After the surface is seared the heat should be reduced in all meat cooking. It is absolutely impossible to cook any of the cheaper cuts and have them good, if there is a fierce fire. On the other hand, it is possible to have them delicious if cooked slowly.

The neck and round are two other cuts furnishing much nutriment, there is no waste and they cost but little. Stews are usually made of the poorer cuts of meat, and hamburger steak is another familiar form of serving.

A round beef is good spiced. Rub the meat first with sugar and let stand three to twelve hours according to the size. Then rub with a mixture of all seasonings used for meat, including the various spices and a bit of salt-petre. Allow to stand as before and then rub well several days. Soak for a short time in cold water, then simmer slowly till tender. Put in the cooling water the usual onion, carrot, parsley, etc.

At certain seasons of the year veal is cheap. Cutlets are most indigestible as usually prepared. Trim and season and put into a pan containing quite a good deal of fat. Cook till almost done, then dredge with flour or dip in egg and crumbs and finish cooking.—Farm and Dairy.

HIS FOUR KINGS WERE VERY GOOD

"Poor Pat Sheedy," said a sporting editor, "used to entertain me when I visited his art shop, with gambling tales."

"There was one tale about a sandwich which I rather liked. It seems, according to this tale, that a bartender in Tombstone, or Dead Cat, or some such town, connived with three sharpers, and heaven help a tenderfoot that ever ventured to sit in a little poker game among that crew.

"One night the tenderest tenderfoot imaginable after half a dozen drinks in the saloon, agreed to take a hand in a dollar-limit game.

"Things went along in the usual way for a while, then an amazing series of nods and winks began to pass about. The bartender had signalled that the tenderfoot held four kings on the draw. There were more nods and winks and betting began.

"In the midst of the betting a waiter brought some sandwiches and whiskey, in order to distract the tenderfoot, and while the poor dupe was tossing off his drink the sharper next him slipped a sixth card into his hand, thus, of course, nullifying it.

"The unconscious tenderfoot took up a huge sandwich, bit off a large mouthful, and began to bet again. Right and left, of course, they raised him. He ate on and bet away calmly. An enormous sum lay on the table.

"Then suddenly the bartender resumed his nods and winks. He was terribly excited. Something was wrong. The sharpers, a little anxious, called the tenderfoot.

"The tenderfoot finished the last bite of his sandwich, took a long drink of whiskey and laid down his original five cards. Then, in silence he gathered in his huge pile of winnings and with a cool nod took his departure.

"After his departure there was a terrible time.

"What the dickens did he do with that sixth card?" the sharpers cried.

"Didn't you see? Didn't you see?" cried the bartender, dancing up and down with rage. "He ate it with his sandwich!" —Washington Post.